

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

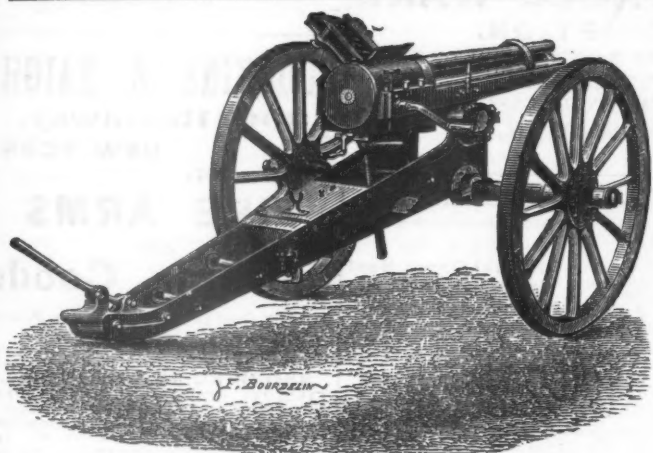
## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 35.  
WHOLE NUMBER 971.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

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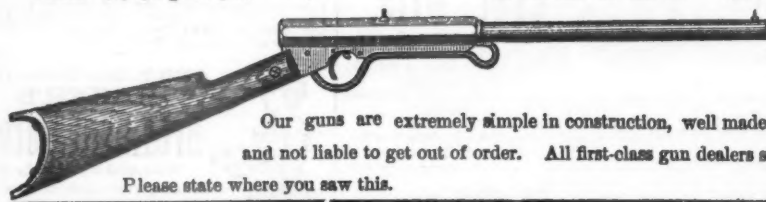
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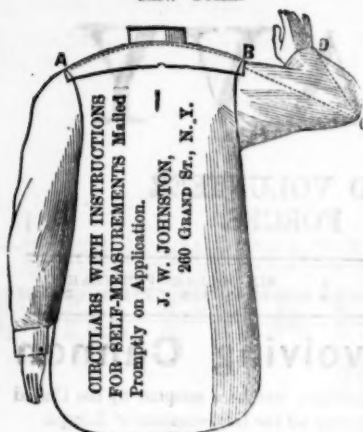
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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 85.  
WHOLE NUMBER 971.

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## PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPT. Charles Bird, A. Q. M., having resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant of the 23d U. S. Inf., the promotion of 2d Lieut. Chas. H. Heyl, of that regiment, has duly taken place.

COL. H. A. Allen, U. S. A. (retired), registered March 26 at the Albemarle Hotel, New York City.

LIEUT. F. H. Bradley, 21st U. S. Inf., recently ordered to join his regiment in Gen. Miles's command, is not expected to leave Washington until early in June next.

MAJOR-GEN. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., is on his way home, although still in Europe, and in a very short time the anxious minds in regard to his next post of duty will be set at rest.

INSPECTOR-GEN. Roger Jones, U. S. A., was expected in Washington April 3, to report to Gen. Drum for temporary service.

GEN. J. M. Brannan, U. S. A., will, it is hoped, be sufficiently recovered in a month or two to assume command of his regiment and the post of Fort Adams, R. I.

MAJOR David Perry, 6th U. S. Cav., after many wanderings, settled down a few days ago in command of Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

COL. G. P. Buell, 15th U. S. Inf., has recently left Fort Lewis, Col., on an extended sick leave.

LIEUT. D. M. Scott, 1st Inf., is visiting friends in the East on a month's leave from Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

DR. John S. Billings, U. S. A., is one of our Army surgeons whose abilities and attainments have secured for him the respect of the medical profession, both here and abroad, and a consideration which we are always glad to see shown to our medical service, as it does more than the multiplication of military titles to give it dignity and influence. The *Sanitary Engineer* reports a speech by Dr. Billings, in which he relieves the minds of New Yorkers somewhat on the subject of sewer gas. He said: "Dr. Carmichael, of Glasgow, has proved by experiment that the amount of gases which pass through a water trap from a ventilated soil pipe is so minute that it is not dangerous to health. There is no such thing as a sewer gas of peculiar and definite composition. Sewers contain various kinds of gases in constantly varying proportions; but these gases do not produce specific contagious diseases, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, or typhoid fever. It is not correct to say that they produce no disease and are never dangerous. When not diluted they tend to produce various troubles, but when sufficiently diluted they are not dangerous, and this dilution can be secured by thorough ventilation of the soil pipe, provided that the communication between the sewer and the soil pipe be cut off by a trap and fresh air admitted. The case is somewhat different with the germs contained in sewer air. It is highly probable that what are known as the specific contagious diseases are not produced by gases arising from the decomposition of vegetable or animal matter, but from minute living particles or organisms. Now the danger to health from these germs cannot be entirely removed by dilution. Does the water trap prevent the passage of these germs? Dr. Carmichael's experiments show that it does. A pin-hole in a soil pipe is far more dangerous than a trap."

FORT MONROE, Va., determined not to be behind in pedestrian accomplishments, had a walking match March 25, a twelve-hour "go as you please," for a purse of \$100, the ramparts of the fort being used for a track. Four contestants, James Hays, of Battery A, 3d Artillery, Joseph Distall, of Battery G, 1st Artillery, Benjamin Tuleas, and Alfred Tension, of Battery I, 4th Artillery, entered. Distall took the lead and maintained it to the close, making a score of 59 miles.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Times* says in regard to Senator Edmunds' retirement bill: "The Edmunds bill, however, stops short in its efficacy and would provide against promotion of the Colonels, and virtually condemns them as unfit or unworthy to fill the places above them occupied by the present incumbents. The Army is not lacking in talent, and however worthy our Generals may be, there are plenty of distinguished officers in the Army fully capable of taking their places. Let the Generals stand on the same platform occupied by other Army officers. This would be justice for them, justice for all, and honorable for the service."

LIEUT.-COL. G. W. Schofield, 6th Cavalry, has been assigned to the command of Fort Thomas, Arizona, and on joining received a hearty welcome from the officers of his new regiment there stationed.

CAPT. W. C. Rawolle, 2d Cavalry; 1st Lieut. R. A. Williams, 8th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. H. S. Bishop, 5th Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. C. G. Ayres, 10th Cavalry, with six sergeants from the cavalry depot at Jefferson Barracks, acted as pall bearers at the funeral of the late Col. Chas. T. Larned, U. S. A., at St. Louis, March 21. Gen. Neill also detailed a trumpeter to accompany them as orderly.

In the new Army Register a curious coincidence occurs amongst the captains and 1st Lieutenants of the 5th Inf. If the two regimental staff officers, Col. Rice and Capt.

Hathaway, are not considered, it will be seen that the letter of the company is the same for each captain and 1st lieutenant of corresponding rank in the two lists; a thing that may never occur again in any regiment. This will be changed at once by the appointment of any 1st lieutenant to the vacancy made by Capt. Hathaway.

THE *Springfield Republican* thus soliloquizes: "What a magnificent barber shop might have been set up for Cadet Whittaker for 10 per cent. of what he has cost the Government."

PRESIDENT Arthur is the first man in the White House to receive the same tender attention from the fair sex as is usually given an unmarried clergyman. This is one of the greatest romantic triumphs that a layman can achieve.—*Boston Post*.

GEN. George W. Cullum, U. S. A., and his fellow members of the Relief Committee have paid to the widow of Louis Olson, a seaman killed in a storm on the October voyage of the steamer *Republic*, the \$152 contributed by the passengers.

THE *Union College Concordensis*, in an interesting article on "Gen. Arthur in College," tells this amusing story of the President. Referring to Prof. "Jack" Foster, one of Union's oldest and best-loved Professors, the writer says: "It was in a recitation in mechanics before that Professor that one of the boys called on to describe a certain pendulum inadvertently called it 'Capt. Kidd's' pendulum. The Professor did not observe the mistake, and called on Arthur to draw a diagram of the pendulum on the board while the other man was continuing his explanation. The Professor did not find a cause for the broad smiles of the class until, turning around, he beheld the drawing of a gallows, from which was suspended the body of the renowned pirate."

GEN. James A. Williamson, of Iowa, is to deliver the annual address at the fifteenth meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which will be held at St. Louis on May 10.

COMMODORE BROWN, of the British West India Squadron, sent an officer on board the *Don*, mail steam packet, and in spite of protests hauled down the flag of Major-General Commanding Her Majesty's troops in the West Indies, which flag he, the said Major-General, was flying in accordance with regulations, being on an inspecting tour. Shortly afterwards the flag was returned to the Major-General by Commodore Brown, not with any apology, but merely with a message that he returned it because he was informed that it was the General's private property. "Such an outrage as this," exclaims the *United Service Journal*, "perpetrated in one of our colonies by a naval officer, is probably without precedent, and it will, no doubt, form the subject of a strict inquiry at the Admiralty on the arrival of Commodore Brown in England. We may add that this is not the first occasion on which the Commodore has failed to act cordially with the military service while he has been in Jamaica."

SURGEON R. H. Alexander, U. S. A., has taken up his residence at Santa Fe, as attending surgeon at Gen. Mackenzie's headquarters, looking also after the sick at Fort Marcy.

CAPT. Edward J. Spaulding, 2d Cav., in charge of the recruiting rendezvous at 174 Hudson street, New York City, expects to leave the city Monday next on a month's leave.

COL. H. R. Mizner, 10th U. S. Inf., expects to leave Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., early next week, to enjoy a month's leave. Col. R. H. Hall will do the honors of the post during his absence.

ASST. SURGEON J. M. Dickson, U. S. A., after having his trunk marked for Fort Adams, R. I., has had his destination changed to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and already been heartily welcomed at that post.

ASST. SURGEON W. T. Tremaine, U. S. A., joined at Fort Porter, N. Y., early this week, to relieve Dr. Kilbourne, who expects soon to be ordered to another department.

LIEUT. Joseph Garrard, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Trumbull, Conn., early this week, to spend a few months' leave with friends and visit his home.

THE annual meeting of the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island, Saturday, March 25, afforded a delightful opportunity for a reunion of some of our veteran officers, both on the active and retired list, and the "old fogies" enjoyed the event immensely.

LIEUT.-COL. D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., paid a visit to New York this week from Rock Island Arsenal, registering at the Albemarle Hotel.

PROF. Egleston, in a paper before the N. Y. Academy of Sciences, set forth the fact that the testing machine, manufactured by the Government in 1879, had demonstrated the fact that at present there is no absolute test for the strength of iron and steel, and that consequently all who travel on the railroads or trust themselves in buildings with iron pillars or on iron bridges risk their lives.

THE Zuni Indians have been succeeded in Washington, by a delegation of Sacs and Foxes, who came to see about the proposed removal of their tribes to the Indian Territory.

ASST. PAYMASTER S. L. Heap, U. S. N., recently appointed, is a grandnephew of Commodore David Porter, U. S. N., and a son of the late Major David Porter Heap, who was an additional paymaster during the war.

ASST. ENGR. Harry S. Elseffer, U. S. N., left San Francisco for China March 16, to join the *Monocacy*.

THE marriage of Mr. Deering Fosdick to Miss Elise Whiting, daughter of Commodore W. B. Whiting, U. S. N., is announced to take place early in May.

LIEUT. Chas. Humphreys, 3d U. S. Artillery, is on a visit to the North from Tampa, Fla.

It is expected that the remains of Gen. Kilpatrick will be removed at an early date from Santiago, Chili, to the United States.

CAPT. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cavalry, left St. Paul, Minn., early this week for Totten, Dak., to join his Troop.

THE *Omaha Herald* says of Gen. Crook: "No other man in the Army so richly merits promotion to the higher rank to which he has earned the right to aspire. Gen. Crook's arduous and brilliant military campaigns against the Indians in Arizona and on our own near borders since the civil war may somewhat obscure his services in that great conflict, but his military life as a whole long since stamped him among the first soldiers of our country. The fact was only half recognized when he was made a brigadier, and now that opportunity is given to bestow upon him a full reward for his services, it is not at all surprising to us to see the strength which is brought to his support by his friends in all parts of the country."

CAPT. J. G. Ramsay, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Fort McHenry, Md., March 27, to spend a few days with friends at Washington.

LIEUT. E. St. J. Greble, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks March 28 on a short leave. He was to return April 1.

LIEUT. J. D. Nickerson, 17th Infantry, is coming east on a month's leave from Fort Totten, D. T.

ASSISTANT Quartermaster E. B. Kirk, lately on temporary duty at St. Paul, has gone back to his old post at Bismarck.

LIEUT. T. R. Adams, 5th U. S. Artillery, is still enjoying the balmy breezes of Tampa, Fla., and will not return to Plattsburg Barracks for some weeks to come.

COL. J. B. M. Potter, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., paid a brief visit to Providence, R. I., this week, on business matters. His recent promotion has made him look ten years younger.

POST Chaplain J. H. Macomber, U. S. A., is on his way east from Fort Custer, Montana, on leave to remain until midsummer.

Mrs. Gibbs, wife of Medical Inspector Benjamin F. Gibbs, U. S. N., with her son and daughter, sailed for Europe March 23 to join her husband, who is fleet surgeon of the European Station.

THE Tennis parties at Washington Barracks given by the artillery officers there stationed are exceedingly popular with the young ladies of the Capital city.

We are glad to know that Commander A. G. Kellogg, U. S. N., of the *Tallapoosa*, who has been seriously ill, is improving.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion, New York Commandery, to take place at Delmonico's, April 5, the following candidates for membership will be balloted for: Mr. Allan S. Appar, late acting assistant paymaster, U. S. N.; Major R. L. Burnett, formerly of the 12th and 21st U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant Duncan McGregor, formerly of the 2d Iowa Cavalry; Mr. John H. Harris, late acting master, U. S. N., and Captain J. J. Slocum, late C. S. of Volunteers. At a meeting to be held May 3, Captains Obed Wheeler and John Raines, U. S. V.; Colonel C. L. MacArthur, late A. Q. M. of Vols., and Mr. Thos. W. Rae, formerly passed assistant engineer, U. S. N., will be balloted for. Major Geo. W. McKee and Captain Chas. Shaler, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., have been transferred to the New York Commandery, the former from California and the latter from Massachusetts. General W. W. Burns, U. S. A., at Baltimore, has been transferred to the Commandery of the District of Columbia.

A LETTER of March 23, from President White, of Cornell University, to Mr. Howe, of Ithaca, in response to a request from the latter that he would sign a petition to President Arthur to pardon and restore Sergeant Mason to his former rank and pay, sets forth as expressively as anything we have yet seen, the general feeling of the United States Army in regard to this now notorious case. President White says: "As long as any man who feels like committing a murder feels that, with the resources of legal chicanery and with laxity of American public opinion toward crime, the chances are so strongly that he will escape punishment, just so long we shall be obliged to read every day in our newspapers newspaper lists of murders. And if this same lawless spirit is suffered to infect the Army of the United States we shall have cause for yet more bitter regrets."

We hope that the Egyptian lieutenant of infantry who had just murdered a girl for the sake of her ornaments is not a fair sample of the army upon which the "national" movement in Egypt depends for its success.

GOLDWIN SMITH, in a recent article in the *Nineteenth Century*, states that there are some reasons for hoping that war is gradually dying out. He says: "The people, formerly food for powder, are now getting votes, which a regard for their own lives and for the enjoyment of their wages, if not to a larger philosophy, will lead them commonly to use in favor of peace. Science is at once rendering war fearfully expensive and divesting it of the glitter and romance by which, after all, it in some measure lived." On the other hand, he

says: "Apart from specific causes of quarrel, the war spirit as well as the hunter instinct still lingers in the breast of man. Nor is opinion firmly settled even in quarters where we should expect it to be so. The Free Christian Churches may be reckoned as steady opponents of war, but State Churches still worship the God of Battles."

A CORRESPONDENT, in great anxiety, asks us "if General McDowell is retired and General Schofield goes to the Division of the Pacific, what will be done with General Pope on his promotion to Major-General?" The authorities at Washington will tell. The United States has area sufficient to provide for a fourth military geographical division.

GEN. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. A., is chairman of the Executive Committee appointed to attend to the arrangements for the reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Detroit, Mich., June 14 and 15 next.

THE will of the late Asst. Surgeon Henry J. Phillips, U. S. A., who died in 1879, has been recently the subject of contest in the New York courts, and the daily press has served up the unhappy details of his domestic life with much relish. By his will nothing was left to his wife, with whom for a long time previous to his death his quarrels were frequent. Mrs. Phillips contested the will on the ground that her husband's mind had been poisoned against her by some of the legatees. The legatees claim that Mrs. Phillips, by her conduct, had alienated the Doctor's affections, and that he was perfectly rational when he made his will. Counsel for Mrs. Phillips argue that the evidence shows that Dr. Phillips had an insane delusion about his wife and was a fit subject to be influenced. The case is not yet settled.

THE Leavenworth Times says that when the news arrived at Fort Leavenworth that a Mr. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, had been appointed Major and Paymaster, U. S. A., it was confidently expected to be 2d Lieut. William C. Muhlenberg, 2d U. S. Inf., on duty at the School of Application, who hails from Pennsylvania and is a nephew of Senator Cameron. The appointee, however, turned out to be John C. Muhlenberg, a cousin of Senator Cameron.

MA. Pierre Lorillard has recently sent to Paymaster John R. Carmody, U. S. N., at Mare Island, Cal., a picture of his famous racehorse Iroquois, which is to be formally presented to the U. S. steamer Iroquois when that ship is ready for her new commission. The painting is a reduced copy of one painted from life for Mr. Lorillard by Hall, the celebrated English artist, and is a work of much merit.

Vanity Fair, of London, makes General Schenck the author of the present English mania for poker-playing in private life. But General Schenck, in amiably writing out the rules of the game at the request of Lady Waldegrave, had no idea, nor did that lady have any, that poker-playing would become the after-dinner rage of English society, that a youth just of age would lose five times more than his yearly income, or that one dinner-out could make \$10,000 last year.

LIEUT.-GEN. A. de Gorloff, who has been the Military Attache to the Russian Embassy in England since 1874, is on the point of leaving that country, having been nominated Chief of the Military Arsenal in Russia. In his former career he had much to do in the military manufacturing department, especially during his seven years' stay in the United States, where he and several officers under him conducted experiments to find the best system of military breechloaders. Afterwards he superintended the manufacturing of these and other quick-firing arms, as well as of all metallic cartridges belonging to them. While in England he has designed a new pattern of cavalry sabre, which was adopted in 1881 for the armament of the whole Russian cavalry, regular and irregular.

THE San Francisco Report says: Commodore John H. Upshur, is one of the most popular officers in the Navy, socially and officially. It is believed that with the aid of his accomplished wife—whose first husband was the heroic General "Phil" Kearny—he will continue the receptions and other social entertainments at the Brooklyn Navy Yard which became a feature under Admiral Cooper's command, and which contributed so much to the enjoyment of the officers attached to the station that when orders came to give them other duty they were very reluctant to go. Commodore Upshur has rare attainments as a linguist. The same paper says, March 18: Assistant Engineer Joseph McC. Plockrell sailed for China on the 16th instant, to join his ship, the U. S. S. Ashuelot. Passed Assistant Engineer Bingham has been ordered to the Coast Survey steamer Hassler to relieve P. A. E. Aston, who leaves for the East on Monday. Mr. Aston has made many friends on this coast and will be missed. The marriage of Assistant Paymaster W. B. Wilcox, of the Navy, to Miss Kittie Loomis, daughter of Mrs. Dr. Loomis, will take place early in March. The date originally fixed upon has been changed, owing to the fact that Paymaster Wilcox is under orders to sail on a two years' cruise, starting the latter part of March.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat of March 24, says: Major E. D. Baker, United States Quartermaster at this post, started last night for Washington, D. C. Major Baker has been ordered to San Francisco, and will probably leave for that city next week.

LIEUT. Frederick Schwatka, U. S. A., writes to the Cheyenne Leader, from Chicago, March 14, as follows: "I desire to express, through the medium of your paper, my sincere thanks to the Council and House of the Legislature of the Territory of Wyoming for their action in memorializing the Congress of the United States regarding the difference between leave and duty pay while on my recent Arctic expedition, and of which I have just heard. The passage of this unsolicited memorial unanimously and under

suspension of the rules during a pressure of business I shall always consider as greater to me than the act for which it prays should the memorial be successful."

GEN. and Mrs. A. V. Kautz, of Angel Island, have been in San Francisco recently, stopping at the Occidental Hotel.

A JEWELER in Hoboken has, or had a few days ago, for sale a watch which was presented to Gen. Anthony Wayne ("Mad Anthony") by the Marquis de Lafayette at Fredericksburg, Va., in 1781. The case bears the inscription "Au Souvenir Lafayette, à son cher ami, Wayne, Général de l'Armée, Fédérale, Fredericksburg, Va., le 5 June, 1781." This watch was owned by a daughter of Gen. Wayne, who died at Moorestown, N. J.

POET Laureate Tennyson is out with a patriotic song, appropriate to Queen Victoria's birthday, which does not add much to his fame. The burden of the song is to join hands all round and drink to the cause of freedom, the name of England, her colonies, etc. This is generous, and we do not doubt that the patriotic Englishman will accept the invitation as often as they can find any one to "set 'em up."

As we forecast last week, the formal references having been made, Capt. J. R. Myrick, 3d U. S. Artillery, has been ordered to report to Gen. Terry for duty as aide-de-camp on his staff in place of Maj. Smith, lately promoted, and Capt. Myrick is expected to join at Fort Snelling very shortly. In Capt. Myrick, Gen. Terry has secured a most valuable officer, a fact indeed well known to him when he made the selection, for we believe Capt. Myrick served on the staff of the general during the war, and New York has something to be proud of in the matter, for Capt. Myrick's first service was in 1861 as a member of Co. B, 13th New York State militia.

COR. A. V. Kautz, 8th U. S. Infantry; Lieut.-Col. G. H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers; Lieut.-Col. G. P. Andrews, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Lieut. A. H. Payson, Corps of Engineers, will set as a Board at San Francisco early next week to make a thorough investigation of the forgeries alleged against John T. Best, late clerk to Lieut.-Col. Williamson, of the Engineers, to which we have heretofore referred in the JOURNAL. The case has created some excitement in Army circles and in San Francisco, and the findings of the Board will be looked forward to with interest.

OUR correspondent at Fort Niagara writes: "Lieut. W. B. McCallum, 5th Artillery, has left us for New York, there to remain until close upon the time to go to Fort Monroe. Lieut. Whistler has succeeded him to the staff duties of the post, and old Niagara rears its head undisturbed. We are not pining as much as we were for fresh fields and pastures new, and hope to stay here for a long time to come."

A BOARD of officers is to meet at Camp on White River, Colorado, next Monday evening, April 3, to examine Corp. W. P. Burroughs, Co. E, 14th U. S. Infantry, for promotion to a commission. Fort Wingate, N. M., also has one to meet the same day to similarly examine Sergts. Jorgensen and Graham, Troop K, 4th Cavalry. We wish the aspirants success.

SENATOR Anthony's paper, the Providence Journal, expresses the very decided opinion that the result of the investigation into the management of the Washington Soldiers' Home ought to call for a court-martial for one or two prominent officers of the Army.

SINCE the death of Adml. Loney, the English navy may consider Adml. John Townsend Coffin, as "father" of the Service. Adml. Coffin has reached the great age of 96, and is moreover the sole surviving naval officer who entered the navy in the last century. The actual date of his entry into the service is given as November 7, 1799, when he joined as a boy of twelve, the Boston, Capt. John G. Douglas.

A CORRESPONDENT of Broad Arrow thinks Mr. Bradlaugh's success in the coup de main by which he took the oath, in spite of the House of Commons, was due to his early military career, and his lessons in promptitude and reticence. The officers of the House had made elaborate preparations for one event, while Mr. Bradlaugh suddenly sprang another upon the Chamber. The operation at the table occupied but a few seconds, and during the interval the House appeared to be in a state of stupefaction. Mr. Bradlaugh was armed cap à pie with his declaration of allegiance, his little Testament, and his stylographic pen. One operation followed another with well rehearsed precision, and the hon. gentleman had gone through his form before members could realize what he was actually doing.

A RECENT number of the Denver Tribune says: Matthew Johnson reached this city from Fort Hualapai yesterday and to-day will leave for his old home in New York State, there to spend his remaining days. Johnson's wife and children were several years ago brutally murdered by a band of Mojave Indians, which he fully avenged. He then requested to be employed in the scouting service and was engaged. He became the bloodiest and most relentless of the border scouts and figured prominently in all the campaigns against the Apaches up to the recent one which Gen. Carr led, earning the title of "Apache Matt."

THE assignment of Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., to duty at Governor's Island brings back to New York an officer well known here, when on duty some years ago at the Army Building, and highly esteemed for his official and personal qualities.

IT is said that Sergeant Mason, on arriving at the Albany Penitentiary, and giving his record, etc., as required by the prison rules, candidly described himself, "Habits of life, intemperate; has no religion."

MAJOR G. M. Brayton, 15th Inf., has been sent by General Pope to Fort Lewis, Col., a pleasant enough post—as much so as the one in California, San Diego Barracks, the major has just left.

LIEUT. Luigi Lomia, 5th U. S. Art., who is at present whiling away his leisure beneath the sunny skies of Italy, is expected to return to the United States in June next and join his battery at Plattburg Barracks.

CAPT. Charles C. MacConnell, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early this week from a protracted leave.

ASST. SURG. M. W. Wood, U. S. Army, left Fort Brady Mich., March 24, for New York city, to undergo examination for promotion.

THE veteran General H. W. Wessells, U. S. A., visited New York city this week, stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., for New York city, March 27, to attend to his duties on the Heavy Artillery Board.

WE are glad to learn of the recovery of Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Artillery, and his return to duty at Fort McHenry, Md.

CAPT. Daingerfield Parker, 3d U. S. Infantry, at present in the East on leave, was to leave Washington for Philadelphia April 1, there to remain until about April 27, when he will leave for St. Paul en route to his station, Fort Shaw, Montana. Capt. Parker's trip has been enjoyed equally by his many friends as by himself.

THE Honorable Martin Maginnis, delegate to Congress from Montana, was in St. Paul this week to consult with Gen. Terry in regard to the establishment of certain new forts in that territory. Mr. Maginnis takes a lively interest in military matters.

THE Honorable A. S. Hewitt has, with characteristic thoughtfulness, thrown open a vacancy in the Military Academy for the 10th Congressional District of New York to public competition, and he is prepared to receive the names of competitors by postal card at his address, Post Office Box 1465, New York city. The Hon. P. H. Dugro, of the 7th Congressional District, has also offered the cadet appointment of that district to competition, and requests candidates to forward their requests to his address, 56 St. Mark's Place, New York city.

THE case of Surgeon S. D. Kennedy has been submitted to the President, and the proceedings of the Examining Board set aside by him. He is to be given a re-examination by a board, to meet at Washington on April 3, composed of Medical Directors James Suddards, Jno. Y. Taylor, and Wm. T. Hord.

A COURT of Inquiry convened at the Norfolk yard on March 28 to investigate charges made against Surgeon A. M. Moore by Passed Asst. Surgeon Jas. C. Byrnes. The matter is chiefly personal. The court consisted of Captains W. T. Truxtun and B. B. Taylor and Surgeon B. H. Kidder; Judge Advocate, Lieut. T. T. Wood.

SENATORS Dawes and Jones, of Florida, have been appointed by President pro tempore of Senate members of the Board of Visitors to the next annual examination at the Naval Academy, and Senators Ferry and Lamar to the West Point Military Academy.

CHAPLAIN Mullins, U. S. A., aide to Gen. Beckwith in the good work of distributing supplies to the sufferers from the floods, left St. Louis, March 28, on the steamer General Barnard, for Memphis, Helena, and Vicksburg, with 150,000 rations, clothing, etc.

LIEUT. W. D. Wright, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was expected in Washington this week to report to Gen. Hasen.

LIEUT. N. J. Whitehead, 4th Inf., who has just been granted a leave until Jan. 1, 1883, will on that date leave the Army and return to civil pursuits.

WE regret to note that Lieut. S. K. Mahon, 16th Infantry, has been obliged, on account of his health, to ask for a six months' extension of his sick leave.

LIEUT. Theodore Smith, 15th Inf., for some time absent, sick, from Fort Lewis, Col., has been granted a further sick leave for six months from April 1.

LIEUT. J. M. Roper, Adjutant of the 8th Cav., expects to come North from Fort Clark, Texas, on an extended leave, about May 1.

CAPT. J. F. Randlett, 8th Cav., was to leave Camp Del Rio, Texas, early this week, to spend a two months' leave with friends in the North.

POSSIBLY as a result of Gen. Sherman's recent visit to Texas, Gen. Augur has directed the abandonment of the sub post at San Diego, Tex., and Capt. Kauffman's Troop E, 8th Cav., has gone from there to Fort Clark.

THE pleasant military circle at San Antonio, Tex., are much pleased at the addition to their numbers of Captain Poole and Lieuts. Kell and Hodges, whose company, H, 22d Inf., has been ordered in from Fort Clark.

LIEUT. B. F. Hancock, U. S. A., paid a visit, March 30, to Governor's Island, on recruiting duty, and enjoyed a brief reunion with his friends there.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing in regard to the invasion of General Grant by office-holders during his recent visit to Washington, says: "On Friday morning there was a collection of twenty-five or thirty of them at the front door of the White House, waiting for the General to finish his breakfast and go out for a walk. Among them were Congressmen, officers of the Army, and clergymen, each one having his axe to be ground, and they paced to and fro beneath the portico in anxious expectation. Finally, about 11 o'clock, one of the doorkeepers told them that General Grant and John Russell Young had gone down through the kitchen an hour previous, and walked away from the back door in the direction of Pennsylvania Avenue. The waiters dispersed without ceremony. We can hardly credit this, so far as the Army officers are concerned; for the first principles of war require them to fully provide for the rear as well as the front."

MR. PERRIN BUSBEE, who recently resigned from the Navy, has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange. We believe this is the first instance of a graduate of Annapolis being admitted to membership in the Board.

THE new Paymaster, J. C. Muhlenberg, besides being a cousin of Senator Don Cameron, is said to be a grandson of the Reverend General J. P. G. Muhlenberg, of Revolutionary times, who agreed with King Solomon that there was a time for everything, a time to fight as well as a time to preach and pray, and, suiting his action to his belief, left the pulpit, and from a colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment became a major-general, and to-day is gratefully remembered by the people of Pennsylvania, who propose to put his statue in bronze in the old Hall of Representatives in Washington, considering him one of the two most worthy of that honor. These two facts, together with his practical knowledge of the duties (having served for a long time as paymaster's clerk), are sufficient vouchers for J. C. M.'s appointment.

GEN. Sherman is not expected back in Washington before the middle of May.

GEN. Hazen has been quite sick with malarial fever since last Friday, and is not likely to be out again under ten days.

THE following Army officers were registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, during the week ending March 30, 1882: Captain Charles E. Morse, 16th Infantry, en route to station, Fort Concho, Texas; Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Volkmar, A. D. C., returning from special duty at New York; 1st Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster M. F. Goodwin, 9th Cavalry, on leave; 1st Lieut. James Halloran, 12th Infantry, on sick leave; Assistant Surgeon Wm. G. Spencer, Medical Department, under special orders from Department of Columbia to report from N. Y. City. All the above named officers are also registered at the Ebbitt House. 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, 3d Artillery, at 1432 K street, on leave; 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Dinwiddie, 2d U. S. Cavalry, at 1201 R. I. avenue, on sick leave; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Reynolds, Major and Quartermaster, at 194 N. Calvert street, Baltimore, awaiting orders; Assistant Surgeon Benj. F. Pope, Medical Department, at 1109 14th street, reports to S. G. for duty in his office; Captain Robert A. Torrey, 13th Infantry, on leave; Surgeon J. C. McKee, Medical Department. Both of these officers are also registered at the Ebbitt House.

LIST of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending March 30, 1882: Army—Lieut.-Col. Guido Ilges, 18th Infantry; 2d Lieut. J. R. Totten, 4th Artillery; 2d Lieut. B. Eldridge, 10th Infantry. Navy—Pay Director John S. Cunningham, Commodore E. T. McCauley and S. B. Luce, Ensigns F. W. Tappan, Charles Laird, and N. R. Usher.

THE trial by General Court-martial of Lieut. O'Connell, 8th U. S. Infantry, at the Army Building, San Francisco, is now being followed by that of Lieut. C. A. Earnest, same regiment, on charges growing out of the matters alleged against the former officer, heretofore referred to.

CAPT. G. M. Downey, 21st U. S. Infantry, has left Vancouver Barracks for the East, with the intention to remain absent for about eight months.

CHAPLAIN John Woot, U. S. A., has arrived at San Francisco, and gone on duty at Angel Island, Cal. Chaplain J. O. Rayner, for some time at the latter post, has gone to Alcatraz Island.

MAJOR-GENERAL John M. Schofield, U. S. A., and family, and Lieut. Chas. B. Schofield, 2d U. S. Cavalry, registered, March 30, at the Hotel Chatham, Paris, France.

LIEUT. J. R. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, March 30, on a brief trip to Washington.

AN interesting report has been received at the War Department from Captain Henry W. Lawton, 4th Cavalry, of his visit of inspection to the Mesquero Apache Agency in New Mexico. He says: It is the opinion of the agent and of leading Indians, that Nana, with what few people remain with him, is hidden in the mountains near the agency, and certain women, who came in with an account of his having been destroyed, with the exception of seven men, four women, and two children, were his spies.

GEN. George W. Getty, U. S. A., registered, March 31, at the Grand Hotel, New York City.

COMMODORE John H. Upshur, U. S. N., was in New York this week, stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDowell has appointed, as Aide-de-camp on his personal staff, Captain A. M. Randol, 1st U. S. Artillery, a gallant and valuable officer.

SIR E. Commerell is mentioned as a successor of Vice-Admiral McClintock, in command of the British North American and West Indian Squadron.

COL. Wiseman Clarke, British army, is en route to Kingston, Jamaica, to assume command of the troops, vice Col. J. Hackett, who retired March 31.

THE *Pioneer Press* of March 25 says: "Maj. Edward W. Smith, 22d Infantry, left last evening for San Antonio, Tex. The present expectation is that he will take station at Fort Clark, Tex., but the establishment of a twelve company post at San Antonio may possibly result in his assignment to that place in charge of a battalion. Mrs. Smith will accompany the major as far as Chicago and thence go further east, where she will remain until autumn. Their many friends in St. Paul wish them God speed."

AMONGST those present at the reception of the Saturday Club given at the residence of Mr. Geo. W. Childs in Philadelphia Saturday evening, March 25, were Adj.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Gen. O. O. Howard, Capt. John F. Rodgers, from Schofield Arsenal; Col. J. N. Macomb, Lieut. A. M. Thacker, Gen. Sherman's son-in-law; Vice-Admiral Rowan and Rear-Admiral Ampen, Mullany, Glieson and Preble, in

harmonious intercourse with these was a distinguished trio of commanders on the Confederate side in the long-since buried national unpleasantness—Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Gen. Lilley and Gen. Wade Hampton.

THE Universal Peace Union met again in New York March 28, and discussed "Capital Punishment" and Sergt. Mason. Miss Sarah E. Fuller upheld the sentence, and thought the petitions were circulated in the spirit of war, and not of peace. It was revenge on Guiteau, not pity for Mason, which prompted them.

LIEUT. W. B. Homer, 5th U. S. Artillery, paid a flying visit to New York from Fort Schuyler early this week.

THE official order making new assignments of officers of the Quartermaster's Department made its appearance March 27, and agrees with our forecast of last week. Gen. Holabird goes to the depot at Philadelphia, May 1; Gen. Perry to Washington, May 1; Col. Hodges to the depot at New York, April 1; Capt. J. W. Scully, now at Fort Thomas, A. T., to temporary duty as Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of Arizona, at Fort Prescott, at once; Gen. Sawtelle to Governor's Island, May 1; Gen. J. J. Dana to Newport Barracks, Ky., May 1; and Col. R. N. Batchelder to Washington as soon as he can close his business at San Francisco; Maj. E. B. Grimes goes from waiting orders at Washington to the quartermaster's depot at Fort Leavenworth, to relieve Major Geo. H. Weeks, who goes to the depot at San Francisco in place of Col. Batchelder. There will probably be a few more subordinate assignments, but the above comprise the more important ones.

THE following cable from Lieutenant Danenhower has been received by his brother:

KRASNAJORSK, March 29, 1882.

William W. Danenhower, Washington: Eyes better. Will travel slowly. DANENHOWER.

CHOW DOO, recently under trial at Deadwood, D. T., for the murder of Spotted Tail, has been convicted and sentenced to be hanged May 11.

CAPTAIN H. C. COOK, 2d U. S. Infantry, recruiting officer at Boston, is announced to accompany Colonel Austin C. Wellington, M. V. M., at an inspection to be held April 4.

WE regret to note that a daughter of General Chancery McKeever, U. S. Army, met with an accident in Washington lately which has so lamed her that she will not be able to walk for a long time.

THE Leavenworth *Times* of March 28, speaking of the probable promotion of General Pope says: "Just before the close of the war he came to take command in Missouri. Missouri loyalists know him, and nothing would rejoice them more than to hear of his promotion to the major-generalship, to which he is entitled by long and faithful service as well as by seniority."

WITH reference to the claim of 1st Lieutenant S. M. Mills, 5th Artillery, for precedence over 1st Lieutenant Charles Morris, same regiment, to which we adverted last week, a friend of Lieutenant Mills informs us that the facts in the case are, that Lieutenant Mills effected a "mutual transfer" (with Lieutenant Peoples) from the 19th Infantry to the 5th Artillery in 1870, without prejudice to the rank of any officer in the regiments or corps to which the officers were transferred, and by this transfer he took position below 1st Lieut. Fessenden, 5th Artillery, whom he ranked in date of commission as 1st lieutenant, so as not to prejudice the rank of any other officer in that regiment. In other words he took Lieut. Peoples' place in the 5th Artillery, without regard to his own date of commission. There was no question of age at the time, rank alone being regarded. It seems to have been customary then, in cases of mutual transfer, no mileage being allowed, for the party supposed to reap the most advantages, to pay the other a bonus, and this he says Lieutenant Mills did. In the reorganization and consolidation of 1870, a number of officers were transferred from organized regiments, not from the unassigned list, to other organized regiments, to the prejudice of certain officers in those regiments. Lieutenant Morris was one of them, and Lieutenant Mills, contending this was not in accordance with the law, submitted his claim for precedence over Lieut. Morris to the Secretary of War some eight or ten years ago. Similar claims from other overslaughed officers were also submitted. The decision was adverse to Lieutenant Mills, and since then he has taken no steps to disturb Lieutenant Morris in his position. Lieutenants Robinson, Day, and Rosmer in their protest against the promotion of Lieutenant Morris to the vacant captaincy in the 5th Artillery, say that Lieutenant Mills "effected a transfer with Lieut. Peoples for a money consideration. We do not complain of the manner of the transfer, but that it was prejudicial to our rank, placing a younger man above an older one," etc. We understand that their objection is that an increased prospect of longevity was interposed between them and promotion, contrary to the spirit at least of the Army Regulation, which provides (paragraph 64) that transfers will never be granted "except for cogent reasons."

COMMODORE Ed. Y. McCauley was in Washington, this week, for the purpose, it is said, of securing a revocation of his orders to command the Navy-yard at Pensacola. That station does not seem to be sought after.

REAR ADMIRAL JNO. C. FEBIGER will retire on the 1st of July next, in pursuance of his application.

THE order detaching Paymaster Watkins from the Colorado has been suspended; also that ordering Paymaster Skelding to his place. The change was to have taken place April 1. It is reported that Paymaster Tolfree, who is returning home in the *Shenandoah* is an applicant for the Colorado, and his friends have been pushing him for it. The *Shenandoah* is expected home the latter part of May.

COMMODORE J. H. GRAHAM, U. S. N., who died on March 15, 1878, at Newburg, N. Y., left by his will \$30,000 to the Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New York, to be "safely invested on bond and mortgage of real estate in the city of New York, at seven per cent. interest." It being now impracticable to comply with the terms of the will, owing to the reduced legal rate of interest, the New York Legislature is asked to pass a bill so to amend the charter of the Parochial Fund Association as to enable the trustees to comply as nearly as possible with the terms of any will, subject to a modification of such condition by the Supreme Court, provided the court shall find the terms of a will impracticable.

COL. James Van Voast, 9th U. S. Inf., who recently received severe injuries while en route by stage from Texas to Omaha, by way of his home at Newport, Ky., is not in any danger, although much prostrated. The news of the accident has been a severe blow to his family and numerous friends.

CAPTAIN Harry O. Cushing, 4th U. S. Artillery, expects to leave Fort Trumbull, Conn., early next week on a two months' sick leave, having been affected for some time past with neuralgic troubles. We trust the change will prove beneficial.

ADMIRAL Farquhar, of the British Navy, arrived in New York from England, March 30th.

CAPT. G. F. Towle, 19th Infantry, has been assigned to duty as A. D. C. to General Terry, in addition to Captain Myrick, which now gives the General as personal Staff, Captains Hughes, Myrick, and Towle, three valuable officers.

ADDITIONAL 2d Lieutenant Warren, Corps of Engineers, nominated this week for promotion as 2d Lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, will probably remain attached to the corps until a vacancy occurs when a retransfer will be effected.

MISS Ewing, a niece of General Sherman, received March 30, the white veil of the Order of Sisters of Mercy, at the Convent, at Pittsburg, Pa.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD's pious efforts to honor the memory of Andre do not appear to be properly appreciated. Another attempt has been made to dispose of his monument to Andre, this time by blowing up with dynamite. It is reported to have been somewhat injured.

FASHIONABLE Society in Albany, N. Y., is much interested in the approaching marriage of Lieutenant H. J. Goldmar, 5th Cavalry, which is announced to take place at St. Joseph's Church, in that city, April 20.

THE marriage of Miss Jessie Wallen, daughter of General Wallen, U. S. A., to Mr. Kirkland, is announced to take place Easter Tuesday, April 11, at Christ Church, New York city.

THIRTY thousand to 40,000 men are expected to parade at the Easter Volunteer Review in England. The plan of operations promises to be the most ambitious, real, and exciting of any which the Volunteers have hitherto carried out, the general idea being defence against a large invading force supposed to have landed in the southeast near Brighton for the purpose of attacking London.

THE game of Kriegspiel has been introduced at the military club at Odessa, where it is to be studied throughout the whole of Lent. At the first sitting, the other evening, it was sought to solve how the army of the Odessa District would have to move and act in the event of a war with Austria and Roumania. At the second sitting the subject was the siege of Plevna.

THE new double screw steel armor-plated turret ship *Colossus* was launched at Portsmouth, England, March 21.

LATE advices from Yokohama are to the effect that rumors of a war with China are increasing, although Japan is making no preparation and is reported to be hard up for specie.

THE total cost of the British army for the year 1879-81 amounted to \$91,563,941, about \$10,000,000 having been added to the original estimates for the South African war.

GEN. GARIBALDI, advertising to the action of the French in Tunis, writes a characteristic letter to a friend in Paris, in which he says: "Your famous generals, who—after having abandoned to the enemy half a million of brave soldiers—allowed themselves to be caged in cattle wagons and transported to Germany, now bully the weak and innocent population of Tunis, who owe them nothing and have in no way offended them. Are you acquainted with the telegrams that announce: The General-in-Chief has fought; such a general has made a brilliant raid, has destroyed three villages, uprooted a thousand date trees, robbed two hundred head of cattle, cut the throats of one thousand sheep, sequestered two thousand fowls, etc.? If they should have the impudence to insert these telegrams into the splendid history of France it would be necessary to sweep them away—sweep them away with a kitchen besom dipped in mud."

FORCED to cede a portion of their territory to Russia, the Chinese officials have undertaken an active propaganda to persuade the Manchus occupying the ceded territory to migrate into Chinese territory by promising them land grants and (for three years) freedom from taxation. It is said that the Russian authorities are seriously embarrassed by these "arts."

THE Shah of Persia has ordered, from an Austrian firm, thirty Uchatius mountain guns, of seven centimetres calibre, besides several thousand Werndl rifles and a large quantity of uniforms.

SINCE 1860 \$950,540 has been paid as gratuities to well conducted British soldiers from the proceeds of fines for drunkenness stopped from the Army and Militia.

## THE ARMY.

G. O. 34, H. Q. A., March 24, 1882.

The following order is, by direction of the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, published for the information of the Army:

At recruiting depots the Subsistence Department will keep suspenders and handkerchiefs for sale on credit, under section 1144, Revised Statutes, to recruits who have not been paid and who have pay due them.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 3, MIL. DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, March 29, 1882.

Publishes extract from War Dept. letter of March 25, 1882, with reference to the construction of section 1287, R. S., so far as relates to the employment of non-commissioned officers as overseers of working parties:

"The Secretary of War has decided that the words of the law 'not exceeding one overseer for twenty men,' are considered to mean 'twenty or a less number,' but more than one overseer to twenty men is unauthorized."

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, March 15, 1882.

The time being near at hand when out-door target practice may be resumed at all posts, commanding officers will give immediate attention to the condition and equipment of their respective ranges, having them in complete order as early as practicable.

The post ordnance officers should, by timely requisitions, keep a sufficient supply of targets and target materials on hand.

Company officers will hereafter be required to practice with their companies, unless excused by post commanders for cause.

Their scores will be given at the head of the monthly reports.

Marksmen's buttons and certificates will be issued from time to time upon application of company commanders accompanied by certified scores agreeing with the records on file at these Headquarters.

Only "Marksmen" will be admitted to future Department and Division contests.

The General of the Army, in a recent letter, gave the following instructions referring to the reports on form 30-d:

1st. Under heading of "Estimating Distances." "The average percentage of all the estimates for the entire month, as taken from the register (see par. 207, 'Laidley,') should be entered."

2d. Under the heading of "Aiming and Pointing Drill." "It is sufficient to enter the words 'yes' or 'no,' thereby indicating the attention given to this part of the instruction."

The Department Commander finds much in the records of the past year to encourage expectation of reaching a high degree of excellence in marksmanship throughout his command, with additional honors in the coming Division and Army contests. This cannot be accomplished without systematic instruction, and earnest, continuous practice on the range, which he expects from all company officers, under the direction and encouragement of post commanders.

(There are also given in the order detailed instructions as to the rendition of musketry reports, etc.)

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, March 15, 1882.

Announces the result of the target practice in this Dept. for the month of January, 1882.

CIRCULAR 3, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, March 22, 1882.

Directs post commanders serving in the Dept. of the South to send to these Headquarters copies of all orders issued by them as soon after their publication as practicable.

CIRCULAR 4, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, March 27, 1882.

Publishes the record of target practice in this Dept. for the month of February, 1882.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

**GENERAL OFFICERS.**—Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Volkmar, Aide-de-Camp, having completed the duties assigned him in S. O. 20, Feb. 21, 1882, Mil. Div. of the Missouri, will return to his proper station (S. O., March 28, W. D.).

**QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.**—In addition to the duties imposed upon Capt. E. B. Hubbard, A. Q. M., by par. 1, S. O. 138, series 1881, from Dept. of Arizona, the C. O., Fort Huachuca, A. T., will assign him to duty as A. Q. M. of that post, relieving 1st Lieut. J. H. Hurst, 12th Inf. (S. O. 40, March 20, D. A.).

Capt. E. B. Kirk, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty at St. Paul, Minn., and will proceed to his station at Bismarck, D. T. (S. O. 45, March 23, D. D.).

The leave of absence granted Lieut.-Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is extended three days (S. O. 37, March 25, D. S.).

Col. Samuel B. Holabird, A. Q. M. Gen., is relieved from duty in the office of the Q. M. Gen., Washington, D. C., to take effect May 1, 1882, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and take charge of the general depot of the Q. M. Dept. at that place. Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will be relieved from duty as Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic and Dept. of the East, to take effect May 1, 1882, and will report in person to the Q. M. Gen. in Washington, D. C., for duty in his office. Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will be relieved from duty as Chief Q. M. Dept. of Arizona, to take effect April 1, 1882, and will then proceed at once to New York city and take charge of the general depot of the Q. M. Dept. at that place. The commanding general Dept. of Arizona will direct the C. O. of Fort Thomas, A. T., to detail an officer to relieve Capt. James W. Scully, A. Q. M., from duty as Post Q. M. at Fort Thomas. Capt. Scully, on being relieved, will report to the department commander for assignment to temporary duty as Chief Q. M. Dept. of Arizona. Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will be relieved from duty as Chief Q. M. Dept. of the South, to take effect May 1, 1882, and will report in person to the commanding general Mil. Div. of the Atlantic for duty as Chief Q. M. of that division. Lieut.-Col. James J. Dana, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will transfer all his present duties to Col. James A. Ekin, Asst. Q. M. Gen., at Jeffersonville, Ind., and will report in person May 1, 1882, to the commanding general Dept. of the South for duty as Chief Q. M. of that Dept. The commanding general Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California will detail an A. Q. M. to relieve Lieut.-Col. Richard N. Batchelder, Deputy Q. M. Gen., of his present duties until another officer shall have been assigned to duty at the depot of the Q. M. Dept. at San Francisco, Cal. Lieut.-Col. Batchelder, as soon as practicable after being thus relieved,

will report in person to the Q. M. Gen. for duty (S. O., March 27, W. D.).

Capt. George H. Cook, A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., for duty (S. O. 52, March 24, D. M.).

Major Edward B. Grimes, Q. M., now in Washington, D. C., is relieved from the further operation of par. 4, S. O. 97, April 28, 1881, from War Dept., and will report to the Lieut.-Gen., commanding Mil. Div. of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as Depot Q. M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to relieve Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take charge of the general depot of the Q. M. Dept. at that place (S. O., March 29, W. D.).

**SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.**—Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., will proceed to Fort Craig, and thence to Belen, N. M., on public business (S. O. 38, March 16, D. N. M.). Com'y Sergt. Eugene Smith died at Fort Preble, Maine, on March 26, of consumption.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Asst. Surg. W. H. Gardner, member G. C.-M. at Fort Concho, Tex., March 28 (S. O. 29, March 22, D. T.).

Capt. James P. Kimball, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., March 29 (S. O. 28, March 23, D. P.).

1st Lieut. C. Richard, Asst. Surg., Judge-Advocate G. C.-M. at Fort Maginnis, M. T., April 12 (S. O. 45, March 23, D. D.).

So much of par. 2, S. O. 54, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. of the East, as relates to Asst. Surg. John M. Dickson, is revoked, and he will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty (S. O. 54, March 25, D. E.).

The medical officers hereinafter named, now awaiting orders, will report for assignment to duty as follows: Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surg., and Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, Asst. Surg., to the commanding general Dept. of the Columbia. Capt. John de B. W. Gardner, Asst. Surg., to the commanding general Dept. of Arizona (S. O., March 28, W. D.).

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. John M. Banister, Asst. Surg., is further extended one month (S. O., March 28, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Edward D. Rogers will return to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O., March 24, W. D.).

**PAY DEPARTMENT.**—Major W. E. Creary, Paymaster, will proceed to Forts Bowie and Grant, A. T., and pay Co. B, Indian Scouts, and Troop F, 6th Cav. (S. O. 39, March 16, D. A.).

From and after April 1, until further orders, the stations of Paymasters serving in the Dept. of the Columbia will be as follows, viz.: Major James P. Canby, Chief Paymaster of the Department, Portland, Ore.; Major William H. Eckels, Vancouver Barracks, W. T.; Major John B. Keefe, Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; Major Daniel R. Larned, Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 33, March 9, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. J. B. M. Potter, Deputy Paymaster-General, will proceed to Providence, R. I., on public business (S. O. 54, March 28, D. E.).

Authority to travel by railroad via Minneapolis, Minn., is granted Major W. A. Rueker, with his authorized civilian clerk, in complying with S. O. 4, c. s. (S. O. 42, March 18, D. D.).

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**—A Board of Engineer Officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, Majors Godfrey Weitzel and William E. Merrill, with Capt. Thomas Turtle as Recorder, will assemble at Charleston, W. Va., upon the call of the senior member, to examine and report upon the work of improvement completed, in progress, and proposed for the Great Kanawha River (S. O. 24, March 24, Corps of Engrs.).

**CHAPLAINS.**—Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Post Chaplain J. H. Macomber, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 43, March 20, D. D.).

Chaplain John Wozni is assigned to duty at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 50, March 16, M. D. P.).

Chaplain J. O. Rayner is relieved from duty at Angel Island and assigned to duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 50, March 16, M. D. P.).

**SIGNAL SERVICE.**—1st Class Pvt. John Daly is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, and will proceed to Unatilla, Ore., and relieve 1st Class Pvt. Richard P. Sibley (S. O., March 27, W. D.).

Corpl. Appleton Pritchard is relieved from duty at Atlanta, Ga., and will proceed to Bismarck, Dakota, for assignment to duty (S. O., March 27, W. D.).

2d Lieut. William D. Wright, now at Augusta, Ga., will report to Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief Signal Officer for instructions (S. O., March 28, W. D.).

## THE LINE.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending March 25, 1882:

Troop H, 6th Cavalry, to Whipple Barracks, Arizona.

## 1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

*Change of Station.*—Troop C, now at Fort Huachuca, A. T., will be relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Arizona on March 31, and will proceed to its proper station—Fort Walla Walla—in the Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 39, March 16, D. A.).

## 2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

1st Lieuts. F. U. Robinson, F. W. Kingsbury, 2d Lieuts. L. M. Brett and Guy Carleton, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Maginnis, M. T., April 12 (S. O. 45, March 23, D. D.).

## 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, 2d Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr. (S. O. 29, March 25, D. P.).

## 4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

1st Lieut. H. H. Bellas will proceed from Santa Fe, N. M., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for further instructions (S. O. 40, March 19, D. N. M.).

1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, R. Q. M., will return to his station at Santa Fe, N. M. (S. O. 62, March 24, D. M.).

*Leave of Absence.*—Six months on account of sickness, with permission to leave the Dept. of Missouri, 1st Lieut. Henry H. Bellas (S. O., March 28, W. D.).

Twenty days, 2d Lieut. James B. Erwin, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 62, March 24, D. M.).

## 5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Major Verling K. Hart, president; Capt. Edward M. Hayes, 1st Lieut. Robert London, 2d Lieuts. Ebenezer Swift, Jr., Adjt., Fred. W. Foster, Luther S. Welborn, members, and

2d Lieut. Henry De H. Waite, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, W. T., March 29 (S. O. 27, March 21, D. P.).

1st Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 123, series of 1881, D. P. (S. O. 28, March 23, D. P.).

Capt. Emil Adam, president; Capt. William C. Forbush, 1st Lieuts. Charles H. Rockwell, Walter S. Schuyler, Charles D. Parkhurst, members, and 2d Lieut. William E. Almy, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., March 29 (S. O. 28, March 23, D. P.).

## 7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Capt. M. Moylan, president; Capt. F. M. Gibson, 2d Lieut. J. D. Mann, members, and 2d Lieut. H. G. Siekel, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, D. T., April 5 (S. O. 44, March 22, D. D.).

Capt. H. J. Nowlan is relieved from duty in St. Paul, Minn., to take effect March 28, and will then return to his station, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 45, March 23, D. D.).

## 8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Co. E, now at the sub-post of San Diego, Tex. (ordered to be abandoned), will, as soon as its services are no longer required, march to Fort Clark, Tex., and take station (S. O. 28, March 20, D. T.).

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to take effect not later than April 25, with permission to apply for extension of one month, Capt. J. F. Randlett, Camp Del Rio, Tex. (S. O. 28, March 20, D. T.).

One month, to take effect not later than May 1, 1882, to apply for extension of five months, 1st Lieut. J. M. Repes, Adjt., Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 29, March 22, D. T.).

## 9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

The C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Richard Miller, Troop D (S. O. 62, March 24, D. M.).

*Leave Extended.*—Capt. Byron Dawson, Fort Hays, Kas., one month (S. O. 31, March 25, M. D. M.).

*Gallant Conduct.*—On the recommendation of their troop commander, and in consideration of gallant conduct in a fight with hostile Apache Indians Sept. 1, 1881, Privates James Burton and James D. Phillips, of Troop I, 9th Cav., who were awaiting trial for desertion when they were released to participate in that fight, are restored to duty without trial, to date from Sept. 1, 1881 (S. O. 61, March 23, D. M.).

## 10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Major C. B. McLellan, president; 1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon, R. Q. M., member, and 1st Lieut. J. T. Morrison, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Concho, Tex., March 28 (S. O. 29, March 22, D. T.).

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause sixty colored cavalry recruits to be forwarded to Toyah, on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, for the 10th Cav. (S. O., March 27, W. D.).

The Depot Q. M. at San Antonio, Tex., will forward twelve cavalry horses to Fort Stockton, Tex., for troops of the 10th Cav. belonging to that post (S. O. 29, March 22, D. T.).

## 1st ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

Capt. Alanson M. Randol is announced as Aide-de-camp to the Major-General commanding the Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of California (G. O. 3, March 18, M. D. P.).

## 3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

Capt. John R. Myrick will report in person to Bvt. Major-General Alfred H. Terry, commanding Dept. of Dakota, for duty as Aide-de-camp (S. O., March 25, W. D.).

## 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. 53, March 27, D. E.).

Two months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. Harry C. Cushing, Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. 14, March 31, M. D. A.).

## 5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Major Richard Arnold, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on public business (S. O. 52, March 25, D. E.).

1st Lieut. William P. Duvall is appointed a board of survey to examine into and report upon the origin of the fire which destroyed the buildings of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Penn., Feb. 16, 1882 (S. O., March 29, W. D.).

*Leave of Absence.*—Twenty days, 1st Lieut. W. B. McCullum, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 52, March 25, D. E.).

*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. T. R. Adams, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., ten days (S. O. 13, March 28, M. D. A.).

## 1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

*Leave Extended.*—Capt. William E. Dougherty, Fort Davis, Tex., further extended thirty-three days (S. O. 32, March 27, M. D. M.).

## 2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Col. Frank Wheaton, president; Capt. Charles Keller, Charles A. Dempsey, James Miller, 1st Lieuts. Abner Haines, Jr., Luther S. Ames, Augustus R. Egbert, Horace B. Sarson, John K. Waring, John Kinzie, 2d Lieuts. Abner Pickering, William Moffatt, members, and 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T., March 13 (S. O. 32, March 6, D. C.).

2d Lieut. B. F. Hancock is assigned to command a detachment of General Service recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., March 30, 1882, for Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., for assignment to the 5th Art. (S. O. 50, March 27, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

## 3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, Capt. Daingerfield Parker will report in person for duty to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota at the Hdqrs of that Dept. (S. O., March 28, W. D.).

## 4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

*Leave of Absence.*—From May 1, 1882, to Jan. 1, 1883, 2d Lieut. Nathaniel J. Whitehead. The resignation of 2d Lieut. Whitehead has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 1, 1883 (S. O., March 28, W. D.).

## 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.

Major R. L. Morris—recently promoted from Captain 18th Inf.—now at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., will remain on duty at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., until the opening of navigation

on the Missouri River, when he will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., for duty (S. O. 41, March 16, D. D.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Major Orlando H. Moore, president; 1st Lieuts. William H. H. Crowell, David L. Craft, Thomas G. Townsend, 2d Lieuts. Bernard A. Byrne, John J. Shaw, Rueben B. Turner, members, and 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, Adj't., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Douglas, U. T., March 27 (S. O. 27, March 21, D. P.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Lieut.-Col. H. L. Chipman is detailed as a member G. C.-M. appointed at Fort Buford, D. T., by par. 3, S. O. 21, D. D. (S. O. 43, March 20, D. D.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

The following journeys performed by 1st Lieut. John O'Connell, from Benicia Bks to San Francisco, Cal., and return, for the purpose of appearing before a G. C.-M., are approved: From Benicia Bks to San Francisco—Dec. 26, 1881; Jan. 4, 9, 16, 23, and 30; Feb. 6, 13, 17, and 27, and March 6, 1882. From San Francisco to Benicia Bks—Dec. 26, 1881; Jan. 6, 13, 20, and 26; Feb. 3, 7, 15, and 24; March 3 and 10, 1882 (S. O. 50, March 16, M. D. P.)

**Leut. Earnest.**—A G. C.-M. was appointed to meet at Army Building, San Francisco, Cal., March 22, for the trial of 1st Lieut. C. A. Earnest, 8th Inf. Detail for the Court: Major Royal T. Frank, 1st Art., president; Capt. A. M. Randol, John A. Darling, Joseph P. Sanger, J. M. Ingalls, and E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Lieuts. Fred S. Nichols, H. W. Hubbell, Jr., and C. L. Best, 1st Art., members, and Capt. W. L. Haskin, 1st Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 53, March 21, M. D. P.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Voast.

**G. C.-M.**—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Rock Creek, W. T., and of which Col. Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav., was president, was arraigned and tried Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 9th U. S. Inf., on two charges: 1st, "Violation of the 60th Article of War," and 2d, "Violation of the 62d Article of War," the specifications alleging improper action as post commander of Fort McKinney, in aiding Lieut. John B. xter, Jr., 9th Inf., A. A. Q. M., to obtain payment of a claim against the United States, in the name of Charles Hines, for services as auctioneer at a public sale at Fort McKinney, no such services having been rendered, etc. (The full purport of the charges have already appeared in the JOURNAL.) The court found Lieut. Col. Anderson "Not guilty," and acquitted him. The remarks of the reviewing officer (General Crook) on the case are as follows: The proceedings are approved. The findings are not approved; and it is not perceived how they can be sustained under the evidence. The testimony is believed to show that the accused was informed, before and after the sale, by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster of his post, of the material facts relating to the management of the public sale thereabout to be held, and of the expedient whereby the Government was to be represented and made accountable for expenses, not necessary to the making of the sale; and of the proposed irregular appropriation of a portion of the retained proceeds, which he sanctioned. As Commanding Officer of the Post of Fort McKinney, W. T., it is believed he was responsible for such improper approval. The findings and acquittal are therefore disapproved.

Before the same court was also tried 2d Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th U. S. Inf., A. A. Q. M. of Fort McKinney, on similar charges, "Violation of the 60th and 62d Articles of War," the specifications being of like purport and involving the same results as those in the case of Lieut.-Col. Anderson. The court found him guilty of the 1st charge, throwing out, however, the allegations of fraudulent and criminal intent; not guilty of the 2d charge, and sentenced him "To be admonished by the reviewing authority," which General Crook does, as follows: The proceedings are approved. The findings and sentence are not approved. It is not perceived how they can be sustained by the pleadings or evidence. The accused pleaded guilty to the material parts of the specifications and the charges. The allegations of the specifications to the 1st charge sustained such charge; the plea of accused admitted their truth, the evidence relating thereto does not materially modify the offences set forth, and it is believed the findings should have conformed thereto. The specific offence designated in charge 1st being sustained, the finding should have been consistent therewith. To acquit of such offence and convict of "Violation of the 62d Article of War," cannot be accepted. It is held that, "the general finding of 'Conduct to the prejudice, etc.," is sanctioned in order to prevent failure of justice, not for the purpose of relieving the accused of any of his due share of culpability. It should not, therefore, be resorted to where the specific offence charge is substantially made out." To confirm the plea by the accused, (of "Guilty" to the specifications to charge 1st) but "find no criminal intent," appears to involve an absurdity, which the high character and extended experience of the court, which tried the case, does not remove. If the accused was not guilty, the findings should have conformed thereto, and he should have been so found; but his plea being confirmed by the court, the offences charged were established, (notwithstanding the exception stated,) and the findings should have been in accord therewith. The specification to the 2d charge alleges a disorder to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sustained that charge. The accused pleaded guilty to the specification and charge, and nothing is perceived to relieve him from responsibility therefor, or to sustain the findings. The record having been returned to the court for reconsideration, and being again received without correction, the findings are disapproved. The sentence is therefore disapproved (G. C.-M. O., March 16, Dept. Platte.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to take effect after April 1, Lieut.-Col. Henry B. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 52, March 25, D. E.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

**Leave of Absence.**—Two months, to take effect after April 15, to apply for extension of four months, Capt. William N. Sage, Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 52, March 27, M. D. M.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

1st Lieut. J. H. Hurst is relieved as A. Q. M. at Fort Huachuca, A. T. (S. O. 40, March 20, D. A.)

1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson is appointed A. C. S. in connection with the distribution of rations to the Ainalpai Indians on March 27, and will proceed to Willows, A. T., and there make the issues on that date (S. O. 40, March 20, D. A.)

Sergt. T. M. Davis, Co. K, will report to the C. O. San Diego Bks, Cal., for medical treatment at that post (S. O. 40, March 20, D. A.)

Sergt. Alexander C. McDonald, Co. B, will report to the

C. O. Fort Yuma, Cal., for medical treatment at that post (S. O. 41, March 21, D. A.)

Private Mathew Taylor, Co. H, will report to the C. O. Camp Thomas, A. T., for medical treatment at that post (S. O. 41, March 21, D. A.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

Corpl. W. P. Burnham, Co. E, having been recommended for examination for promotion to the grade of commissioned officer, will proceed to the Camp on White River, Colo., and report on or before April 3, 1882, for examination (S. O. 60, March 21, D. M.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

**Leave of Absence.**—Six months, from April 1, 1882, on account of sickness, 1st Lieut. Theodore Smith (S. O., March 28, W. D.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

Capt. E. S. Ewing, 2d Lieuts. William Lassiter, C. R. Tyler, and R. B. Steedman, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Concho, Tex., March 28 (S. O. 29, March 22, D. T.)

**Leave Extended.**—Capt. Charles E. Morse, two months (S. O., March 25, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Stephen K. Mahon, further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., March 28, W. D.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, 2d Lieut. J. D. Nickerson, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 45, March 23, D. D.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

1st Lieut. C. B. Hinton, president; 1st Lieuts. D. H. Floyd, O. B. Warwick, and 2d Lieut. C. L. Steele, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Maginnis, M. T., April 12 (S. O. 45, March 23, D. D.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Capt. J. H. Bradford, president; Capt. J. H. Smith, G. F. Towle, C. T. Witherell, 1st Lieuts. J. A. Payne, Cornelius Gardener, 2d Lieuts. G. B. Read, T. H. Eckerson, H. L. Roberts, members, and 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Brown, Tex., March 24 (S. O. 27, March 18, D. T.)

1st Lieut. Simon C. Vedder, now at Saint Louis, Mo., will proceed to join his station, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 31, March 25, M. D. M.)

At the request of Bvt. Major-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, commanding Dept. of Dakota, Capt. George F. Towle will report to him in person for duty as Aide-de-camp (S. O. 33, March 29, M. D. M.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

**Leave of Absence.**—Twenty days, 1st Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 51, March 23, D. M.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

**Leave of Absence.**—Two months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific and to apply for extension of six months, Capt. George M. Downey, Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 50, March 16, M. D. P.)

#### 22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

**Change of Station.**—Co. II is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and will proceed to the post of San Antonio, Tex., and there take station (S. O. 23, March 20, D. T.)

#### 23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Orders 46½, Fort Union, N. M., March 12, 1882, directing 1st Lieut. W. F. Rice, R. Q. M. 23d Inf., Depot Q. M., Fort Union, to proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., on public business, is approved (S. O. 39, March 18, D. N. M.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

The station of Major Richard F. O'Beirne is changed from the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., to Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 61, March 23, D. M.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Capt. M. L. Courtney, C. N. Gray, 1st Lieuts. Harry Reade, W. S. Scott, 2d Lieuts. C. A. Devel and E. A. Edwards, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, D. T., April 5 (S. O. 44, March 22, D. D.)

**General Courts-Martial.**—At Fort Brown, Tex., March 24. Detail: Ten officers of the 19th Inf.

At Fort Douglas, U. T., March 27. Detail: Eight officers of the 6th Inf.

At Fort Laramie, Wy. T., March 29. Detail: Seven officers of the 5th Cav.

At Fort Sidney, Neb., March 29. Detail: Six officers of the 5th Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Meade, Dakota, April 5. Detail: Four officers of the 7th Cav., and six of the 25th Inf.

At Fort Maginnis, M. T., April 12. Detail: Four officers of the 18th Inf.; four of the 2d Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., March 13. Detail: Thirteen officers of the 2d Inf.

At San Francisco, Cal., March 22, for the trial of 1st Lieut. C. A. Earnest, 8th Inf. For detail for the Court see 8th Inf.

At Fort Concho, Tex., March 28. Detail: Three officers of the 10th Cav.; one of the Med. Dept., and four of the 16th Inf.

**Special Inspectors Appointed.**—Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st Cav., at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and Capt. George H. Burton, 21st Inf., at Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 31, March 4, D. C.)

1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav., at Vancouver Depot, W. T. (S. O. 32, March 6, D. C.)

**Boards of Survey.**—At Santa Fe, N. M., March 19. Detail: Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf.; Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf. (S. O. 39, March 15, D. N. M.)

To meet at Fort Sisseton, D. T., at the call of the senior member. Detail: 1st Lieut. G. H. Roach, 2d Lieut. E. Chynoweth, and 2d Lieut. E. I. Grumley, 17th Inf. (S. O. 43, March 20, D. D.)

Capt. J. B. Irvine, 2d Lieuts. A. F. Hewitt and H. C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., at the San Antonio Depot, March 24 (S. O. 29, March 22, D. T.)

**Board of Examination.**—At Camp on White River, Colo., April 3, 1882, for the examination of such non-commissioned officers as may be directed to appear before it. Detail: Major M. Bryant, Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, Capt. G. S. Carpenter, and Capt. D. W. Burke, 14th Inf.; Capt. W. R. Hall,

Med. Dept., U. S. A., and 2d Lieut. W. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., Recorder (S. O. 60, March 21, D. M.)

**Board of Officers.**—A Board, to consist of Capt. C. A. Allgood, military storekeeper, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. J. R. Brinkley, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. E. L. Zahinski, 5th Art., at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., March 28 (S. O. 52, March 25, D. E.)

**Recruits.**—The recruits for the 2d and 21st Infantry now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., were ordered, March 18, to be sent to Vancouver Bks, W. T., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Portland, Ore., on March 19 (S. O. 51, March 18, M. D. P.)

**Bread Ration.**—On the recommendation of the C. O. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., the ration of bread at that post is reduced from 22 to 20 ounces (S. O. 41, March 16, D. D.)

The ration of bread for the non-commissioned staff and band, 17th Inf., and attached, at Fort Yates, D. T., is increased to twenty-two ounces from March 22, it having been impracticable for them to raise sufficient vegetables last season (S. O. 44, March 22, D. D.)

**Protection of Working Parties.**—The C. O. Fort Meade, D. T., will send one of the companies of infantry at that post to the vicinity of the headwaters of the Little Missouri River, to protect working parties now in that section (at present near where the Fort Keogh road crosses the Little Missouri River), procuring ties for the Northern Pacific Railroad. The commanding officer of this company will encamp near these working parties and arrange to afford them protection during their operations. He will take with him 80 days' rations, camp equipage, and a full supply of ammunition; he will be furnished with such further supplies as he may need from time to time from Fort Meade (S. O. 43, March 20, D. D.)

**Sub-Post Abandoned.**—The sub-post of San Diego, Tex., will be abandoned; and Troop E, 8th Cav., now thereat, will march to Fort Clark, Tex., and report for duty. All property of the troop, not needed on the march, will be sent by rail. The lumber embraced in the temporary buildings, also the tent frames, fencing, etc., will be sent to Fort McIntosh. The cisterns will be shipped to the Depot Q. M. at San Antonio, Tex.; all other public property to Fort McIntosh. The movement of the troop will take place as soon as its services are not longer needed, by the C. O. of Fort McIntosh, in connection with the work of removing the buildings and other property (S. O. 28, March 20, D. T.)

**Military Prisoners.**—In the case of Private Louis Leith, Troop H, 7th Cav., the unexpired portion of his sentence is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 34, March 16, D. D.)

In the case of Private (formerly Corporal) George W. Rose, Troop G, 7th Cav., the unexpired portion of his sentence of confinement is remitted (S. O. 60, March 21, D. M.)

Private John Rider, Co. I, 1st Inf., a deserter, is restored to duty without trial, on condition he makes good the time lost, forfeits all pay and allowances for the time of his absence, and refunds all expenses, if any, in his apprehension (S. O. 29, March 22, D. T.)

The unexpired portion of the sentence of confinement in the case of Private Michael Dillon, Bat. G, 2d Art., is remitted (S. O. 38, March 27, D. S.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Albert Shriner, Charles Powers, and John H. Wittmer, April 2; Richard Nelson, April 3; Frank Newman, April 7; James Maloy and Peter P. Shay, April 9; Robert Ashton, April 10; Ben Gratzler, April 11; Wm. F. O'Donohue and Norris C. Pass, April 12; Joseph H. Price and John H. Devine, April 14; Henry Collingwood and Fred Milton, April 17, 1882 (S. O. 63, March 25, D. M.)

**Military Academy.**—The extension of the leave of absence granted Cadet James H. Dillon, 4th Class, is further extended to July 1, 1882 (S. O., March 27, W. D.)

A G. C.-M. is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., March 23. Detail: 1st Lieut. Henry S. Taber, Corps of Eng'rs., president; 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Solomon W. Roessler, Corps of Eng'rs., members, and 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 35, March 21, D. W. P.)

**Intoxicating Liquors at Military Posts.**—With reference to G. O. 24, of 1881, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors at military posts, the Secretary of War, in letter of March 15, of that year, decided that the words "intoxicating liquors," used in the General Order of 1881, from this office, are to be understood in their common acceptation, to embrace what is generally known as ardent spirits, (brandy, whisky, gin, rum, and liquors containing a large percentage of alcohol,) and not to include light wines, cider, beer or ale. In further reference to the order and letter the Secretary of War, in letter of March 23, 1882, directs that the words "light wines, cider, beer or ale," as used in the letter of March 15, 1881, are to be construed in their ordinary sense, and that no articles under false designations—being in fact within the prohibition of General Orders No. 24, of 1881—are to be tolerated.

**Non-Commissioned Officers on Extra Duty.**—Upon the question as to whether a non-commissioned officer can be allowed and paid extra duty, pay, etc., and also whether a non-commissioned officer can be allowed and paid extra duty pay while serving as school teacher or overseer of schools, the Secretary of War decides that under Section 1287, Revised Statutes, twenty men are necessary for the employment of an overseer, and that a non-commissioned officer detailed as school teacher will be allowed and paid extra duty pay (Letter A. G. O., March 2, 1882).

**Transfers.**—The Secretary of War decides that transfer of enlisted men from the line of the Army to the Signal Corps cannot be legally made (Letter M. D. M., March 15, 1882).

**Number of Hospital Stewards Allowed.**—With regard to inquiry as to how many companies must garrison a post to entitle it to more than one hospital-steward, under G. O., No. 30, March 15, 1881, from Headquarters of the Army, but one hospital steward, U. S. Army—that is, of the 1st class—can be allowed at any post without special authority from A. G. O.; and that, in addition thereto, under War Department Circular No. 53, of 1864, a hospital steward of the 2d class is allowed at posts of more than four companies, and one of the 3d class at posts with four or less number of companies. (Letter A. G. O., May 7, 1881, republished in Circular March 17, 1882, Dept. Dak.)

**Good Marksmanship.**—Memorandum, Hdqrs Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California, March 14, publishes a report from Lieut. Col. H. O. Merriam, 2d Infantry, commanding Fort Colville, W. T., dated Feb. 22, 1882, as follows:

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Division Commander, that, under A. R. par. 490, considerable attention has been given to hunting for large game at this post during the season now closed.

This has been done both for the improvement of practical marksmanship and to instruct the command in woodcraft in its broader sense, including many items of practical knowledge of great importance to the soldier serving on the frontier or on campaign.

The companies maintained each a small hunting camp, from five to ten miles from the post, moving them from point to point at intervals, with results as follows: Troop H, 1st Cav., shot 44 deer; Co. C, 2d Inf., 38; Co. H, 2d Inf., 35; officers at posts not belonging to companies, 13. Total, 133. The most successful individuals are: 1st Sergt. E. P. Wells, Co. H, 2d Inf., shot 20 deer; Corp. Adam Darmstadter, Co. C, 2d Inf., 15; Pvt. William Vaughn, Troop H, 1st Cav., 12; A. A. Surg. C. K. Merriam, 11; Pvt. John Anderson, Co. H, 2d Inf., 8; Sergt. J. D. Garber, Troop H, 1st Cav., 7; Sergt. A. B. Ulrich, Troop H, 1st Cav., 7; Pvt. J. A. Trabel, Co. H, 2d Inf., 7; Sergt. James Doyle, Co. C, 2d Inf., 6; Pvt. John M. Rambo, Co. C, 2d Inf., 6; Corp. Charles Taylor, Troop H, 1st Cav., 6; Pvt. James M. Williams, Co. C, 2d Inf., 5.

Nearly all of the above named men belong to the class known as marksmen in the last year. I am as highly gratified at the successful application of their skill under the more trying conditions of the chase, as I was with their comparative standing in the target record of the last year.

**Non-Commissioned Officers on Extra Duty.**—The following decision, made at the War Department, gives a somewhat different construction to Sec. 1287, Rev. Statutes, from that heretofore held. It is as follows: "The Secretary of War has decided that the words of the law, 'not exceeding one overseer for 20 men,' are considered to mean '20 or a less number,' but more than one overseer to 20 men is unauthorized." (Letter A. G. O., March 25, 1882.)

#### WINNERS OF THE NEVADA TROPHY.

It has been suggested to us more than once that we should publish to the Army the names of the "immortal thirty," as one enthusiastic correspondent terms them, of Battery K, 3d U. S. Artillery, Capt. Lewis Smith, who won the "Nevada Trophy" last year, so that competitors of this year in other commands may at once see what class of shooting may be expected of the troops in Major-Gen. Hancock's division for the trophy in question. We take pleasure in publishing the list as suggested, as follows:

	Total score.	Per cent.
1st Sergeant William Graham.....	46	92
Sergeant Lawrence Stern.....	47	94
Private William Cagney.....	48	96
Sergeant James Campbell.....	45	90
Private Samuel J. Byrmond.....	47	94
Private Paul Steinmann.....	45	90
Private John Williams.....	46	92
Private Martin Brown.....	45	90
Private John Sliney.....	47	94
Private Henry Wabaker.....	45	90
Captain Lewis Smith.....	49	98
Lieut. C. W. Hobbs.....	44	88
Corporal A. H. Smith.....	44	88
Private G. Winne.....	43	86
Sergeant Jas. Gilberson.....	45	90
Musician John Gorrick.....	46	92
Private William Meade.....	48	96
Private Charles Torrey.....	50	100
Private Jacob Smith.....	47	94
Corporal J. J. Healy.....	45	90
Private A. W. Chamberlin.....	45	90
Private Patrick Nedair.....	50	100
Musician John Will.....	44	88
Private Chas. Harrison.....	44	88
Private Jos. Shepard.....	47	94
Private L. A. Strother.....	48	96
Private W. S. O'Brien.....	48	96
Sergeant John Adams.....	43	86
Corporal George Douglas.....	42	84
Lieut. W. W. Gibson.....	46	92
Corporal Howard Welsh.....	45	90

The shooting was of course in accordance with the conditions prescribed in G. O. 45 of 1881, and the total score of Battery E, 3d Artillery, as given in G. O. of Jan. 21, 1882, was 1,429—being 92.2 per cent. Battery H, 1st Artillery (Hawkins), under the same conditions, made an average percentage of 81; Company C, Battalion of Engineers, in, although not of Gen. Hancock's command, made an average percentage of 90.75; Battery F, 3d Artillery (Lancaster's), also made an unusually high score. There have, as is well known, been many objections to the exceptional range of 400 yards fixed for competition for the Trophy, and the Army will doubtless be glad to hear that this distance is likely to be modified, as we stated last week, to 300 yards standing, 10 shots per man, and 300 yards kneeling, 10 shots—this being in the regular course of practice. With these ranges a very general competition is assured, which, so far, has not been the case, owing to the lack at many, indeed at most, of our military posts of a 400 yards range.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT MACKINAC.

March 23.

We have had a severe winter here, but are now emerging slowly from our torpor, and when summer does come we can in our turn pity you folks of the south, for this is indeed a delightful place during the hot season.

Mails are infrequent, and Army news only reach us through your JOURNAL, and I am glad to see you are not sparing in that direction. The learned articles we digest at leisure, but the news of our friends and comrades interest us most.

The winter season has been dull do the best we could, and yet we are not a dull set. First comes our post commander, Captain E. E. Sellers, 10th Infantry, a strict but kind and thoughtful officer. Our other captain—E. L. Davis—is away on recruiting service, migrating between Albany and Troy, and has been lost to us for a long time, but the day of his return is drawing on apace. Lieutenant D. H. Kelton, a staid and well posted officer, does the honors of the quartermaster and commissary departments, and Lieutenant Walter T. Duggan has a variety of positions, the principal of which is the post adjutantship. He wears well, and when I read your Fort Schuyler letter of a few weeks ago I wondered if the writer, evidently an old timer, remembered "Dug,"

for he also was there during the stormy period of the war. Our two "Seconds" are Plummer and Eldridge, fine fellows both, the latter being at present on a special detail at the Maryland Agricultural College. You know we have a "National Park" here. It progresses slowly, but is sure one day or another to be a great source of attraction, and this summer we expect the island to be crowded with visitors. We have a pleasant little garrison of about 55 men, not enough however to do all that ought to be done, but sufficient to rub through. Fort Mackinac is much improved in the way of conveniences, quarters, etc., to what it used to be, but there is some talk that one of these days we may be moved to Fort Brady, if the money can be found to fit up sufficient quarters at the latter post. This is as you may suppose a healthy place. Our sick is almost nil, one old ordnance sergeant, Marshall, being about the only one and no wonder for him. He has been here since 1843, and is naturally the worse for wear. It is to be hoped for his sake and the sake of other equally meritorious non-commissioned officers that Congress will do something for them this session. I doubt it much, however. There are too many private axes to grind, so "poor old horse, let him die." Our "Medico" at present is Doctor Bailey, a citizen physician of the village, but who has off and on for many years past done duty as post surgeon. We expect, however, a regular assistant surgeon here soon, if one can be found ready and willing to leave the world for a while, if not our local physician will suit just as well.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY.

March 20, 1882.

Last evening, the comedy, "Lesson in Love," was played to a crowded house. It is a fashionable sea side play, and called out much fine acting. The ladies displayed a fine order of talent. Mrs. Henry, as Mrs. Sutherland, in the different scenes dressed and acted the character of the fashionable woman of society; Mrs. Thompson, as Miss Winterberry, the gushing old maid, supposing every man to be in love with her, and going into hysterics when disappointed, was a success, being ably assisted by her niece, Miss Hicks. The gentlemen, Col. Henry, as the lover, learns his lesson from Mrs. Sutherland, and after promising Middlemark, Lieut. Powell, to ask her hand for him, concludes to ask it for himself; Babblebrook, Capt. Custer, who sees and knows everything, nicknamed the newspaper, called forth, by his excellent rendering of his part, much praise. The stage was handsomely arranged. Great credit is due Major Morgan, as stage manager; Capt. Thompson, as prompter, and Lieut. Palmer property and general utility man. After the play, a dance and supper given by Mrs. Captain Cusack. Those East may be shocked, at a play in Lent, and we admit we commenced the season all right, but like many others, found the spirit willing, but the flesh weak. If we have no greater sin recorded against us than this we are satisfied. The air is filled with rumors of posts to be abandoned and larger garrisons. It is to be hoped, for economy, discipline, and many other matters, the day of few but large garrisons is not far distant. Our parade ground is covered with grass, and beautiful flowers, peach trees in blossom, gardens well under way having already lettuce and radishes, and from the creek, perch and bass await only the angler to decoy them.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

March 21, 1882.

MAJOR C. C. SNIFFEN, paymaster U. S. A., left here a few days ago for his home, Fort Russell, having paid the troops at this post. He was accompanied by Mr. Worthington, the post trader at Fort D. A. Russell. Mr. Worthington came as clerk in place of Mr. Price, the latter being kept at home by sickness.

Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst and family will leave this week for Fort Sidney, where the Lieutenant has been assigned to duty, having been transferred from Troop H to Troop E, 5th Cavalry. No matter what may be the ability of the officer with whom he transfers, we are sure that Troop H has lost an able and efficient officer in the person of Lieut. Parkhurst. Mrs. Parkhurst has always taken an active part in the religious interests of the post. She has presided at the organ at church service and Sunday school the greater part of the time for nearly a year past. Lieut. and Mrs. Parkhurst have our best wishes for their future success and happiness.

Lieut. E. P. Andrus is Post Q. M. instead of Lieut. Parkhurst.

Major and Mrs. Morton are expected back in a few days. The Major has been away all winter on leave and his company has been skillfully commanded by 1st Lieut. Wyatt. Mrs. Morton has been East since the beginning of fall.

We are all glad to see indications of spring. The companies are preparing for gardening. Last year they were quite successful, although the season was well advanced when the seeds were planted. The soil here is well adapted to the growth of potatoes, cabbage, beets, onions, turnips, corn, and almost anything usually raised in gardens, and in favorable seasons, can be raised in abundance, and will command a good price, although last year we could not get anything in that line for love or money. I think the commanding officer intends to make such arrangements in gardening this year that all at the post will be able to get a supply of vegetables.

ZADOK.

#### WEST POINT.

THE appointments, so far, of Cadet candidates for West Point, for 1882 are as follows: Maine, Fred. C. Kimball, Chas. L. Potter; Vermont, Chas. M. Dewey, Ralph L. Hayes, (alternate); Massachusetts, George D. Deahon; Connecticut, John H. Walsh, Dwight E. Holly; New York, G. H. T. Holloway, A. C. Morgan, J. E. Still, M. H. Barnum, Emmett Tiffany, A. D. Andrews, A. L. Bebee, T. F. Lawrence, (alternate); J. E. McMahon, (alternate); S. A. Ferguson, Peter E. Tramb (alternate); L. G. Berry; New Jersey, W. M. Wright, Chas. S. Caracallen; Pennsylvania, Byron L. Shuman, G. M. Williamson, (alternate); R. H. Williams, Coleman Boyd, Oscar O. Crall, (alternate); E. W. McCaskey, William G. Reynolds, W. H. Sharp, C. M. Logue, (alternate); Delaware, Charles Marvel; Maryland, Jefferson S. Rusk; Baltimore, J. Lev. D. Clagett; Upper Marlboro', Wm. E. Gavor, Middletown; West Virginia, Floyd W. Harris, Charles Porterfield; North Carolina, Robert B. Lynch, Edmund B. Jones; Georgia, David E. Triggs, Jas. H. McRae, Sidney T. Wingfield, Willis C. Davis, R. H. Sheffield; Alabama, Thos. D. Stallings, Bertram T. Clayton; Mississippi, Patrick Henry; Texas, A. G. Dwyer, A. J. Embrie; Kentucky, Frank L. Winn, E. S. Wright, Walter C. Lilly; Tennessee, Saml. Seay, Geo. C. McKenzie, W. B. Orr; Arkansas, B. E. Kennard; Kansas, J. S. Schilling; Missouri, A. E. Young, C. C. Pease, (alternate); V. E. Smith, G. W. Cole, Samuel Rober, W. P. Boyd, J. J. Pershing, J. H. Frier; Ohio, C. B. Baker, W. C. Owen, A. L. Hauck, (alternate); L. L. Durfee; Indiana, J.

F. Miller, W. S. Hammond, C. E. Johnson; Illinois, Wesley Meviott, H. C. Newcomer; Michigan, C. S. Walton, C. H. Stearns; Wisconsin, Wm. L. Hooper; Nebraska, F. W. Horbach; California, Cecil Stewart, J. H. Humphreys, (alternate); T. G. Hanson; Oregon, E. C. Brooks; Montana Territory, John Gibbon; Wyoming, A. J. Brackett, Michael Harrington, (alternate); Arizona, Horace H. Appel; District of Columbia, L. R. Watkins, Hugh S. Legare, Chas. Lyman.

West Point, its officials, and the ladies of the post and vicinity are looking forward eagerly to the pleasures of a hop, to be given by the officers of "The Bachelor's Mess," on Wednesday evening, April 12. Numerous invitations have been issued, and the affair promises to be a success.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Department of the Columbia.**—The Vancouver Independent, of March 9, says: Gen. N. A. Miles, Dept. Commander, and Lieut. Long, aide-de-camp, returned from Fort Townsend on Saturday last. Capt. Wm. G. Spencer, Surgeon U. S. A., arrived down from Fort Cour d'Alene and departed for New York on the 6th inst. The Rev. R. D. Nevins of Spokane Falls continues his pastoral visits to Fort Cour d'Alene, holding services in the post chapel. From Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1881, there were only two desertions from the 21st Infantry and only four from the 2d Infantry. No other regiments in the west can show an equally good record. During the last year there have been 43 enlistments and 24 re-enlistments at the four recruiting stations in this department. The recruiting service, which has heretofore been conducted under direction of the division commander, is now placed under control of the department commander. We understand Col. Morrow has made application for the return of officers to his regiment, 21st Infantry, who have been detailed away from it on duty at West Point, Washington and elsewhere. Nine line officers out of thirty—almost one-third—are absent from the regiment. Several of these officers have been absent for years. Lieut. Bradley, on duty in the War Dept., for example, has never joined his regiment, though he has been attached to it for nearly 12 years. The result of this is a large amount of extra labor for officers who remain with their command and perform their legitimate duties. The officers of his own regiment are in the fullest sympathy with the colonel in his effort to bring back to the regimental fold these stray lambs, and we should think his efforts would be seconded by the officers higher in command.

**The Lakeside Leader** (Fort Cour d'Alene) of March 11 says: A paymaster is soon to be stationed at this post. This is twice we've told you, so look out for him. 1st Sergt. W. H. Loveland, Co. F, 2d Inf., has been recommended for the appointment of commissary sergeant. Paymaster Eckels and clerk left post for Fort Spokane on Sunday, the 5th inst., escorted by Sergt. McBrean and Mus. Hemminger. Saint Patrick's Day will be celebrated at this post by two balls, one by Co. B and the other by the band.

A letter of March 2, from Fort Colville, to the Leader, says: The last few days preceding this have been very fine, but to day the snow is falling rapidly. Some excitement is prevalent here about the probability of the abandonment of this post soon. Co. H, 1st Cav., now stationed at this post, anticipate a move.

**Department of Dakota.**—A report was received at St. Paul March 28 that Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Infantry, overtook the Canadian half-breeds who were concerned in the outrage on Sheriff Healy, drove them over Milk River, and destroyed their main village.

**The New York Tribune** of March 29 says that at the request of Lieut. William Hoffmann, 11th U. S. Infantry, post adjutant, Fort Bennett, Dak., it publishes the following announcement: "Beware! Beware! Beware! The poisoner is at large! Hunt him down! Hunt him down! Hunt him down! Druggists and apothecaries take special notice! At Fort Bennett, D. T., on the 16th inst., an infamous and dastardly attempt was made to poison an entire family. The fiend crept in in the dead of night and scattered handfuls of arsenic over fresh meats designed for the family use. Two persons were severely poisoned, and a fortunate accident only saved the entire family from a most horrible death. Various similar attempts have been made during the past two years, and suspicion now amounts to a certainty, while proofs are accumulating. The poison could not have been obtained in this vicinity, and the indications are that it was procured by correspondence and brought here in the mail, and all druggists and apothecaries in the land are hereby called upon to examine their records of the past two years for the name of any person at this post who may have given an order for any kind of poison. Any information on this subject addressed to the Post Adjutant, Fort Bennett, D. T., will be thankfully received. This is the cause of humanity, and in cases like this every individual owes it to himself, his family and his kind, to join and swell the hue and cry that should never be abandoned until the reptile is haunted to his death. All newspapers, far and wide, please copy."

The blizzard of last week, extending from Southern Dakota to Manitoba, has been attended with disastrous effects. A despatch, received March 29, at St. Paul, from Marshall, in South Western Manitoba, says: "Doubtless a great many lives were lost on the prairie and which are not yet known, but Dr. Groosbrook secured the following positive information: A Lieutenant, name unknown, from Fort Sisseton, Day County, Dakota Territory, started on seven months' furlough on Monday with a stage-driver to take the cars at Watertown. Friends from the fort followed the next day, and the officer was found at Lake Wabaw exhausted. They returned to the fort, where the officer died on Thursday. He was going home to Germany on a furlough. Howard, the driver, was found dead on Friday, three miles this side of Wabaw, and half a mile from his home." [Nothing has come from an official source of this occurrence. The only officer belonging to the command at Fort Sisseton of German extraction is Lieutenant George Ruhlen, 17th U. S. Infantry, and he is at present on detached service at the Ohio State University. We trust there is some mistake in the information.—ED. JOURNAL.]

A correspondent at Fort Keogh, M. T., writes: "We are busy here, drilling, estimating distances, officers' schools, preparing for target practice April 1, getting out hotbeds, preparing company gardens, etc."

A despatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, of March 29, says: "An Army surgeon just from the frontier says it is proposed to transfer Sitting Bull and his immediate followers from the custody of the military authorities at Fort Randall to the Yankton Agency, where they will be placed under the charge of officers of the Interior Department for instruction in the usages and arts of civilization, for which the old chief claims to long."

**Department of the Missouri.**—The Leavenworth Times of March 24 says: Capt. George H. Cook and bride, nee Miss James, of St. Louis, are at the fort, guests of Colonel and Mrs. Platt. Capt. Cook will be remembered as the former efficient and popular adjutant of the 19th Infantry, and post adjutant at Fort Leavenworth. He has recently received a

merited promotion to be captain A. Q. M., and is now on his way to Fort Union, N. M., where he is to be stationed. ....The fire board, composed of Colonels Poland, Young, and Williston, have concluded their investigations into the recent fire, which destroyed the artillery and cavalry stables, together with thirty-six horses, but failed to discover the cause of the fire....The school of application is moving along smoothly, and notwithstanding the fact that the lessons are long and many, the reports are very good, and the school promises to be a success....The ravine to the south of the parade grounds, which is being filled up to make an addition to the parade grounds, will soon disappear, and the grounds will present a very different appearance.... Gen. Davis, Inspector-General, was at the fort this week, the guest of Col. Bunt. He left for the West Wednesday evening....Col. O'Beirne, 24th Infantry, and wife, are at the fort, the guests of Col. Coppinger. They expect to leave for the West in a few days. ...Mrs. General Pope arrived home yesterday.

**Department of Texas.**—The Secretary of the Interior has received recent information from Agent Miles, of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, in the Indian Territory, that it will be very difficult to prevent an outbreak if the rations of the Indians are reduced.

**Department of the Platte.**—The Cheyenne Leader says: A grand shooting match took place recently at Fort D. A. Russell between Companies C and G of the 3d Cavalry. Co. G carried off the laurels. Those participating did exceedingly well, and it is understood that Co. C is not willing to surrender, although fairly defeated this time. This company will in all probability challenge their successful friends to another contest, in the near future. Private Buckel, of Co. C made three successive bull's-eyes....There were three extra coaches attached to No. 3 west bound yesterday afternoon, for the accommodation of about 125 recruits intended for the 1st and 21st Infantry on the western coast. The party was under the command of Lieut. Burham and Major Notson, surgeon, accompanied it. A portion of the party is destined for Oregon....The Omaha Herald of March 24 says: Col. Stanton returned last evening from a trip into Utah and Idaho....Capt. Henton, 23d Infantry, and family, arrived last evening from the West....Capt. Williams, of the British navy, with his wife, went through the city yesterday, returning from three years in India.

A correspondent at Fort Douglas, Utah, writes: "We are all well here, and like the Edmunds bill as far as it goes. It will turn out some 'Old Polygamy,' but the Theocracy will remain in full power. We want the same government here as they have in the District of Columbia."

The Omaha Herald of March 26, says: "During the winter the troops assigned to Fort Thornburgh, Utah, have been living in temporary quarters, principally tents and dug-outs....The experience of the winter and further observation showed that a better site could be secured than that at which the troops were encamped, which was at the junction of the Green and Duchesne rivers. Accordingly a new military reservation was declared, at the point favored, which is about thirty miles from the old site and is located on the Ashley river, two miles from Ashley village....Orders were given last week to remove the troops from the old site to the new, and they are under way to the reserve where it is proposed to build a permanent post, perpetuating the memory of the gallant officer who fell in the Ute campaign and guarding the reservation of that warlike tribe....The garrison consists of four companies of the 6th Infantry under command of Captain Murdock....A telegraph line is in contemplation from Fort Bridger to the new post."

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate March 27:

##### Fourth Infantry.

Sergeant Carter P. Johnson, Troop F, 3d Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant March 27, 1882, vice Mason, promoted.

##### Fifth Infantry.

Corporal James E. Wilson, General Service, to be 2d Lieutenant March 27, vice Long, promoted.

##### Eighth Infantry.

Sergeant John Stafford, Troop K, 1st Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Pitcher, promoted.

##### Tenth Infantry.

Sergeant Charles J. T. Clark, Co. K, 22d Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant March 27, vice Clark, promoted.

##### Twelfth Infantry.

1st Sergt. Daniel F. Anglum, Co. C, 12th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant March 27, vice Evans, promoted.

##### Fifteenth Infantry.

1st Sergt. John Cotter, Light Battery A, 2d Artillery, to be 2d Lieutenant March 27, 1882, vice Plummer, deceased.

##### Eighteenth Infantry.

Sergeant Charles B. Hardin, Troop G, 1st Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant March 27, 1882, vice Wheeler, promoted.

##### Appointment.

Additional 2d Lieutenant James G. Warren, Corps of Engineers, to be 2d Lieutenant 3d Artillery November 1, 1881, vice Dowd, promoted.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

MARCH 30.—2d Lieutenant James E. Macklin, 11th U. S. Infantry, will accompany a detachment of recruits to the Department of Dakota and then proceed to join his company at Fort Sully. (S. O. W. D. March 30.)

MARCH 31.—1st Lieutenant William I. Reed, 7th Infantry, will accompany a detachment of recruits to the Department of Dakota and then proceed to join his company at Fort Snelling, Minn.

LEAVE of absence for six months from June 1—1882, with permission to go beyond Sea is granted Captain Charles W. Miner, 22d U. S. Infantry (S. O. W. D., March 31.)

#### THE ARMY DEFENDED.

CAPT. F. A. KENDALL, 25th Inf., writes from Cleveland, O., to the Leader of that city, in answer to an article on the Mason case, in which the Leader asserts that Mason would not have been sent to prison if he had been an officer. "That," it exclaims, "shows the rank injustice of a system which punishes so severely a non-commissioned officer and lets off a commissioned officer. A Court-martial composed, as it

generally is, of West Point martinets, is nothing more than a mutual admiration society, and the members generally stand by their brother officers when they get into trouble." This Capt. Kendall denies, and cites well known instances to prove the contrary. He says:

Within the past ten years, and within my own knowledge, more than a dozen commissioned officers have been sentenced to different penitentiaries for different periods varying from two up to five years, and then on till some deficiency of money should be made up to the United States, making in the latter cases interminable sentences, unless friends made good the loss to the Government, or the pardoning power was invoked successfully. These officers were sentenced, too, by courts composed of their peers in rank, and mixed as to the component parts of graduates and non-graduates of the Military Academy.

The last instance of this kind is the saddest, and the grass is not yet green over the grave of as popular and generally respected an officer as is found in the Army anywhere, who died of a broken heart in the Albany Penitentiary only a few months ago. Major Nelson, a major and paymaster for twenty years, who had disbursed a million of dollars or more—with a name and reputation unsullied—in a luckless hour was persuaded to try his hand on Wall street. His ventures were unfortunate, his own resources were exhausted, and to save his honor on the street, he risked his honor in the Army by covering the deficiency with a draft from the funds in his possession—some \$6,000—belonging to the Government, hoping before it should be discovered he could make it up from his own pay or with funds that would come to the rescue.

A transfer of funds, consequent upon a change of station, revealed the loss, and thus, betrayed by circumstances, he made a clean breast of the whole transaction. The intervention of friends, the reparation of the loss to the Government, could not save him from the consequences of his crime, and he was tried by a court-martial, and, although he made no defence, save to show the splendid, honest record of twenty years, up to the unfortunate hour when he made his mistake, yet he was sentenced to be cashiered and to undergo confinement for a period of five years at this same Albany Penitentiary. Nothing could save him. Influences were brought to bear upon the authorities at Washington with no avail, and he was transported in irons, with as little ceremony to Albany as was Mason, with only the hopeful, encouraging words of devoted friends and sympathizing brother officers, instead of encouraging Associated Press despatches and a united press howling at the injustice of his accusers and the court which tried him. Poor Nelson went as the broken-hearted, repentant felon—complaining not of the justice of his penalty, but of his weakness in the hour of temptation. Mason goes as the hero, conceited and encouraged, as well he may, with the knowledge that he has been guilty of a laudable offence, and unjustly punished.

Poor Nelson pined away and died in a felon's cell, leaving behind him, helpless and dependent and crushed, a beautiful family who had all the comforts and luxuries of a home befitting his rank in the Army. No tears, no petitions for him, no subscription fund for his family, only such provision for them, supplies furnished, and care taken of helpless ones as affectionate officers and friends and relatives should offer.

Lieut. Maxwell, another case for drawing his pay twice or more for the same period, dwelt, by sentence of court-martial, within those same prison walls; so too Lieut. Flemming, who, to make up some losses at the gambling table, took some Government funds to enable him to try again and win it back, till some thousand or more dollars were used. With other instances I might mention, I beg of you not to accuse military courts of "standing in" with "brother officers when in trouble," and compounding crime through friendship and at the expense of justice.

Capt. Kendall might have added that of the eleven members of the court that tried Mason, a majority of six were not graduates of the Military Academy, and that two of them were appointed officers after a service in the Army as enlisted men. The Leader will have to try again.

(From the Springfield, Mass., Republican.)

#### AN ATTACK ON GEN. HANCOCK.

GEN. HANCOCK himself, who so promptly and without any consideration approved this outrageous sentence, will also feel the popular retribution if the opportunity ever comes of expressing it. It places him in a most unenviable position. He was the competitor of Gen. Garfield for the Presidency, and was defeated by the latter's superior popularity. There is no question that he was wounded in his feelings, and whatever he may say to the contrary, that he hated Garfield on account of his defeat. A man who occupies such a position should have been slow in approving such a vindictive sentence, one out of all proportion to the offence, lest people might say that he was not displeased at the act of Guiteau.—Chicago Tribune.

This attack on Gen. Hancock forms part of a labored and most indignant protest against the sentence meted out to Sergt. Mason for his attempt to murder a prisoner whom he had been set to guard. The fiery Western editor would "court-martial every member of this barbarous court-martial and drive them out of the service as unfit, by reason of their coarse and unjust natures, to command soldiers." One would scarcely expect to find so passionate a protest in the columns of a great newspaper, but it well illustrates the temper in which too many editors have viewed and discussed the Guiteau matter during all its stages. Mason's case rests upon its own merits; he was tried under the calm forms of military law, and his sentence was approved in due order by Gen. Hancock and Secretary of War Lincoln. The insinuation that because Gen. Hancock was beaten at the polls that soldier and gentleman "hated Garfield on account of his defeat" is wantonly offensive and untrue. No defeated candidate could well exhibit more cordial acquiescence in the will of the people, a more thoughtful regard for his successful competitor, or greater self-respect than have marked the bearing of Winfield Scott Hancock since November, 1880. Not content with charging the meanest jealousy upon this man, the Tribune would have him act according to its desires from motives too base to find harbor in any honorable mind. It asserts that Gen. Hancock, occupying a judicial position, should not have approved the Mason sentence, "lest people might say that he was not displeased at the act of Guiteau!" That argument is as contemptible as some which have been put forth by the wretched assassin himself.

#### THE CASE OF COL. CARR.

The following, in relation to Col. Carr, sent by Adjt. Gen. Drum, to Major Gen. McDowell, by direction of the General of the Army, for his information and that of all the officers, closes a case which has caused much discussion and excited much interest:

The communication of Brevet Major General O. B. Willcox, commanding the Department of Arizona, of January 6, 1882, inclosing charges and specifications against Col. E. A. Carr, 6th Cavalry, forwarded with your indorsement of Jan. 11, 1882, was duly received and, by the General, laid before the honorable the Secretary of War, for the action of the President of the United States, under the seventy-second article of war. The papers have been returned indorsed as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 11, 1882.

Respectfully returned to the General of the Army. With-in charges having been submitted to the President, and having been duly considered by him, he is of the opinion that the public interests do not require that they should be tried by a court-martial, as such a trial would cause an expense greater than would be justified by any results likely to follow. The President, however, is not satisfied with the condition of affairs in the Department of Arizona, as exhibited by the matter set forth in these charges, especially the letter of Col. Carr, bearing date the 29th of September, 1881, from which it is apparent that Col. Carr, during the late Indian troubles in Arizona, was affected by feelings of disrespect and insubordination toward his commanding officer, which were detrimental to the service and were especially unbecoming an officer of his rank and experience. The President believes that an admonition will subserve the public interests in this case, and he therefore directs that the General of the Army shall properly admonish Col. Carr, and that no further proceedings be had under these charges.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

The President having directed that the General "properly admonish Col. Carr," he can only do so by informing him, through his immediate commanding officers, that he regards the conduct of Col. Carr at Cibola and Fort Apache, during the last days of August, 1881, as set forth in the first three specifications of charge one, as unsatisfactory, and that the whole of his letter of Dec. 8, 1881, addressed to Division Headquarters through Department Headquarters, is fault-finding, insubordinate, improper, and altogether such a letter as no Colonel in the Army should write, and which no commanding officer should receive without immediate notice, and he can only do so by preferring charges. The action of the President puts an end to the subject, and Col. Carr must be released from arrest and restored to his command. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

We understand that Col. Carr has decided to ask for a Court of Inquiry, and will address a communication to that effect to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

#### THE SEVEN AGES.\*

Who is this chubby boy in grey  
But scarcely weaned from toys and play,  
Turned into tautened fields to stray?  
A plebe.

Who is this youth in gilt and blue,  
With dreams of life in rosy hue,  
As they appear at twenty-two?  
A 2d lieutenant.

Who at forty a face has mapped in  
Lost hope and care—a visage wrapt in  
Grey hairs and wrinkles? Not a captain!  
A 1st lieutenant.

Who being now a grandpapa,  
Has just achieved his second bar,  
O'er which he may not vault too far?  
A captain.

Who having lived another score,  
Tho' he can scarcely walk the floor,  
Takes one more step at seventy-four?  
A major.

Who hopes thro' skill of learned leech,  
Tho' toothless, lame, and reft of speech,  
The silver eagle yet to reach?  
A lieutenant-colonel.

Who ere his thread of life is spun  
At five score years has barely won  
The prize his eyes can't look upon?  
A colonel.

MUGGINS.

DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., March 27, 1882.

\* Suggested by a paper prepared by Col. Lee, of the Q. M. Department, in which he demonstrates mathematically that, at the present rate of promotion, the lieutenant who enters the Army at 22 will be from 97 to 102 years of age when the eagles of a colonel are ready to alight upon his shoulders.

The London Times reports that the excavations now being made in the Laconicum of the Baths of Caracalla, Rome, afford conclusive evidence that the Pantheon—though afterwards, and, perhaps, almost immediately, adapted, for reasons unknown to us, to the worship of Jove the Avenger and all the gods—was originally nothing more nor less than the hot-air bath chamber of the Thermæ of Agrippa. The whole of the Pantheon side of the Via della Palombella has been demolished. The accumulation of ages on which the pavement of that street rests at between 17 and 18 feet higher than the Piazza of the Pantheon—which was cleared by Alexander VII. in 1662—has been cut through and excavated down to the original level, a grand hall and a series of chambers which formed part of the Thermæ of Agrippa have been discovered, and on the side of the street still untouched a crowd of Romans of the 19th century, with many strangers among them, stand gazing in wonder upon the marble pavement below, on which their ancestors walked 2,000 years ago—the very slabs the divine Augustus and his great minister and general have trodden—and lying upon it, just as they fell, colossal masses of the white marble cornice and great fragments of the splendid fluted columns of the golden yellow marble of Numidia which adorned the Baths.

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

*Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.*

## North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Arrived at Santa Lucia, March 9, and expected to leave for Samana on the 10th. From Santa Lucia, West Indies, March 9, 1882, Commander Wadleigh reports as follows: "I have the honor to report the arrival of the *Alliance* at this port, fourteen days from Norfolk. The passage was made mostly under sail and light winds, and pleasant weather experienced. I expect to leave here tomorrow, the 10th inst., for Samana Bay, with a deck load of coal for the *Despatch*. I was informed by the Commander-in-Chief that coal would be delivered on board for six dollars a ton, but that seven dollars is the lowest price at which it can be obtained; the firm of Barnard and Reten being the only one that has any coal for sale. The *Ponhatan* is reported at the Island of Dominica and is expected here on the 16th inst. The whaling schooner *Union*, of New Bedford, Capt. Foster, is in this port. The harbor is easy of access, and coaling facilities good, but a vessel must go alongside the wharf as lighters are not used. No other vessels of war are here." From Kingston, Jamaica, March 31, Commander Wadleigh reports as follows: "I have the honor to report the arrival of the *Alliance* at this port yesterday, the 20th inst. I sailed from Port Castries, St. Lucia, on the 10th inst., arrived at Samana Bay on the 14th, and after supplying the *Despatch* with all the coal she could take (68 1042-2200 tons), and a few other articles which were needed, I left there on the 16th inst. Commander Bridgman informed me he considered his work more than half completed. The health of Samana and St. Domingo City is good, but at Porto Plata, Cape Haytien, and Port au Prince an epidemic of small pox is reported. H. B. M. ships *Druid*, *Phenix*, *Fantome*, *Griffin*, *Tyrian*, and *Urquet* are at the dock yard at Port Royal. Several of them will leave for Bermuda in a few days. From Commodore Kennedy, R. N., commanding the station, I have received the usual offer of services which has been suitably acknowledged. I expect to leave here on the 25d for Aspinwall. All well on board the *Despatch* and this ship. American shipping in port, schooners *George Washington* and *Mira A. Prad*."

**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Left Port Royal, March 1, for a cruise in the West Indies. To return to Hampton Roads by May 1.

**KEARSARGE**, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Left New Orleans, March 15, for Kingston, Jamaica, thence for St. Lucia or St. Thomas, for coal for the *Despatch*, thence to Samana Bay and Hampton Roads. To arrive at the latter place before May 1.

**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Sailed from New Orleans for Key West, March 25.

**VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Arrived at Port Royal, S. C., on the way North, March 27. All well on board.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Sailed from Pensacola, March 14, for Vera Cruz.

## South Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral

**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. En route for the Straits of Magellan and the Falkland Islands.

**MARION**, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Cape Town.

**SHENANDOAH**, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Left St. Lucia, March 24, for Curacao and Aspinwall. Will remain at latter port five days. She is the vessel that caught fire under her boilers which burst some of the braces.

## European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. Arrived at Villefranche, Feb. 11. After refitting she has orders to visit Malta, Palermo, and Leghorn. Will probably leave for these ports about March 1, arriving at Leghorn the middle of April.

**LANCASTER**, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. At Smyrna, Turkey, March 2. Expected to leave for Chank about March 8 to cruise.

**NIPAO**, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Visiting ports of Portugal and Spain. To be at Villefranche April 15. When last heard from was at Malaga, en route to visit Malta, Palermo, and Leghorn.

**QUINNEBAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Arrived at Alexandria on Feb. 18. Is expected at Smyrna March 7.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Baich.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Callao.

**ALASKA**, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Valparaiso.

**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Porto Grande, Cape de Verd Islands, March 2.

**LAKEWANNA**, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. At Valparaiso, Chili.

**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

**PENSAOOLA**, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Wm. P. McCann. At Valparaiso.

**WACHUSSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Fred. Pearson. At Sitka, Alaska.

## Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clute.

**ALEUT**, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempf. Left Coochin China, Jan. 25, for Bangkok.

**ARHUKLOT**, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. At Tientsin for the winter. Despatches received by the Secretary of the Navy from Commander H. E. Mullan, dated on the *Arhuklot* at Tientsin, Jan. 31, advises the Department of what he had learned of the loss of the *Jeannette*. It is about the same as reached the United States through Irkutsk, and has already been published. Commander Mullan considered it important to put himself in communication with the rescued party, and addressed a letter to Lieut. De Long informing him of the presence of the *Arhuklot* at Tientsin. He also addressed a letter to His Excellency, the Governor of Irkutsk, thanking him, in the name of the Government of the United States, for the humanity and kindness exhibited by him to the *Jeannette's*

**MONOCACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 13.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Hong Kong.

**RICHMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. Cable despatches reported her arrival, March 1, at Yokohama. By mail despatches have been received from Capt. Skerrett. These are from Samoa, and relate chiefly to the political condition of the islands. The *Richmond* arrived at Apia Dec. 24, nineteen days from Tahiti, where she touched. Light winds were experienced for the greater part of the time. The weather had been stormy in the islands. At Apia a boat was sent ashore to bring off the U. S. Consul, who was saluted. Vessels of our merchant marine seldom visit Apia. King Malietoa was absent on the Island of Savie. In a despatch of Jan. 7 Capt. Skerrett reports that all differences between the respective foreign Consuls had been satisfactorily arranged. Everything was working in harmony and peace and quiet reigned. King Malietoa returned from Savie on Jan. 2, and with a number of his chiefs was entertained on the *Richmond*. He expressed himself gratified. Capt. S. represents the King as a mild mannered and apparently very good man. Is anxious to form a proper government for the islands. Capt. S. visited the King on Jan. 7 at his residence at Malinua and was received by him and the Vice King and several high chiefs. The laborers on the island are brought from the Solomon or adjacent islands, and indentured for a specified time at a very low rate of wages. Usually at the expiration of the time they are in debt and must remain longer. There are some 2,000 on the island, and their condition seems to be nearly that of slavery.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Yokohama, Feb. 12.

## Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. Sailed from Mare Island, March 2, for Newport, R. I., via Cape Horn.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. At Newport.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, in tow of the *Fortune*, March 25. Will go to Newport and leave there between the 5th and 10th of April for Plymouth and Portsmouth, England; Cherbourg and Brest, France; Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, and Malaga, Spain; Leghorn and Genoa Italy; Port Mahon—thence to Gibraltar, Madeira, and Newport, so as to reach the latter place not later than Sept. 20.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at Newport, R. I., March 28. Has some cases of scarlatina on board. Will go to New London and transfer patients to the hospital ship at that station. Is to make the same cruise as the *Portsmouth*. (See *Portsmouth*.)

## On Special Service.

**ALARM**, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. s.), Master Wm. E. Sewell. At Washington.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Surveying Samana Bay.

**INTERPID**, torpedo ram, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

**MAYFLOWER**, 4th rate, Lieut. Joseph G. Eaton. Arrived at the Naval Academy, March 27, from Norfolk.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

**POWHATAN**, 3d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Cruising in the West Indies. Arrived at Santa Barbara de Samana, Feb. 19. Left on the 21st and arrived at Fredericksstadt, Santa Cruz, the 23d, and expected to sail on the 28th for Guadeloupe.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Acapulco, March 3.

**RODGERS**, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Wintering at St. Lawrence Bay.

**STANDISH**, Lieut.-Commander Charles M. Thomas. Arrived at the Naval Academy, March 27, from Norfolk.

**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New York.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at League Island, March 29, from New York, on the way to Washington.

**WYOMING**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Capt. Jas. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal. From Naval Station, Beaufort, N. C., Capt. Jonett writes to Commodore John G. Walker as follows: "I have the honor to report the sailing for New York of the Swedish sloop of war *Balder*, Capt. A. Broberg. The officers and myself have extended them every courtesy, both official and personal, and I have reason to believe that they fully appreciate our efforts to make their stay pleasant in this port."

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

**COLORADO**, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harney. Receiving ship, New York.

**FORTUNE**, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glaas. At Norfolk.

**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

**MONTAUK**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lt. David G. McRitchie. Washington, D. C.

**PASSAIC**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

**PAWNEE**, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

**PHLOX**, 4th rate (s. s.), Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

**PILGRIM**, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

**SNOWBROOK**, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

**ST. LOUIS**, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

**WABASH**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Jos. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston.

**WYANDOTT**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajaz*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Schmits; *Catskill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Leligh*; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the request of Rear-Admiral John C. Febiger to be continued on his present duties until the 1st of July next. At the proper time his application for the retired list will be submitted to the President for his approval.

The Farragut Association Survivors of Admiral Farragut's Gulf Squadron and Mississippi River Fleet will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the capture of New Orleans by a reunion and banquet, in Admiral Dupont's Hall, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 25, 1882. Survivors and their friends must procure their tickets before April 20 so that the Committee of Arrangements may know how many to provide for. The following are the officers of the organization, headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa., at No. 1420 Wharton street: President, B. S. Osbon of the *Harford*; Vice-President, F. G. Smith, of the *Pensacola*; Treasurer, Thos. Sisk of the *Sciota*; Secretary, Wm. Simmons of the *Brooklyn*.

The Springfield Republican's Washington correspondent says: "There is a political hue to the Navy appropriation bill, which will make the republicans unite in a desperate effort to pass it; we hear a good deal of talk about changes in the cabinet, and that Hunt must go. Suppose a shrewd politician takes Hunt's place; a man like Chandler, for instance, with \$10,000,000 to spend with a political shrewdness in the bestowal of contracts, which Chandler is said to be the master of, it is easy to see that this \$10,000,000 could do a good deal of arguing for the republican cause in coming elections. The democrats suspect that the zeal for a new Navy is not the only one which inspires the advocates of a new Navy, and some of them will fight this bill from now until the close of the session."

An Olympia, W. T., despatch of March 12 says: The revenue cutter *Oliver Wolcott* lies here at the lower wharf, repairing, after her trip to Alaska. From Capt. Stodder we learn that he spoke and boarded the United States steamer *Wachusett* in Duke of Clarence Straits, thirty-five miles south of Wrangel, at 9.30 p. m., March 2, when all were reported well.

A DESPATCH of March 24 from Havana says: Considerable excitement has been caused in Santo Domingo by a report that the United States had despatched the war ship *Enterprise* to establish a coaling station at Samana.

The clergy are not unattentive to the needs of our Navy, for we note that the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, of Philadelphia, delivered on March 21 an interesting lecture on the "American Navy," at the Summerfield M. E. Church. The reverend lecturer handled his subject admirably, and concluded with the following forcible remarks: "Let it never be said that the brave who go down to sea for our land and for our homes are ever forgotten by us. They defend us on the waters; let us defend them on land. Let the churches in which we return thanks to God for the victories they achieve always stand open that they may worship in them. Let all our seamen be made to feel at home by having in each port a free church where they may go at will. Our men of war should be provided with good books that the sailors may read in their leisure moments, and our seaports should all be able to boast a hospital and a church for the special use of our sea-faring heroes. Not only this, but the highest places in the Navy should be open to the aspiration of any man, however humble he may be, who is qualified to fill them, and thus it will come about that in the future, as in the past, the record of our exploits at sea will shed glory and lustre on the American name."

The London Times, commenting on the approaching completion of our monitors, says: "America owes it to her honor and greatness to possess a fleet which shall be more than a phantom."

About a year ago, when there was danger of war between Russia and China, Mr. Yung Wing, the Chinese Minister, requested me (Passed Asst. Engineer N. B. Clark, U. S. Navy), to have plans, specifications, and estimates of cost made for a vessel for his government. I accordingly put the matter in the hands of a firm of American ship builders on the Delaware. The following are the mean dimensions of the proposed vessel: Length, 300 feet; beam, 50 feet; draught at load water line, 18 feet; displacement, 4,804 tons; horse power, 6,500; speed at sea, 18 knots. Cost, \$1,600,000. Armor of interior turtle back, 4 inches of steel; deflecting turrets, 12 inches; spread of canvas, 36,000 square feet. Such a vessel, Mr. Clark contends, could destroy any existing armor clad, while she would herself receive no serious damage.

SENATOR HAWLEY's paper, the Hartford Courant, shows the interest that Connecticut has in the national defence, and goes on to say: "With all these points of exposure to possible danger, we have then but one defence, and that defence is the Navy of the United States. And what is that? It is the jest of the people, a collection of rotting hulks and a few second rate floating vessels. A dozen powers that we laugh at have navies beside which ours could not stand a day, and we have neither the guns nor the machines for making them, to match those that other nations have."

A BOARD met at the Navy Department, Washington, on March 27, to examine the plans of William Copen, of London, for an ocean steamship, and to report their opinion as to practicability and advisability of constructing vessels of war on the plans for the naval service. The board will examine plans of some other parties. The members are: Capt. A. A. Semmes, Capt. P. C. Johnson, Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, Commander H. L. Howison, and Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn.

A GENERAL Court-martial convened at the Boston yard on March 27 for the trial of enlisted men. The court was composed of Capt. R. L. Phythian, Lieut.-Commanders G. F. F. Wilde and O. H. Rockwell, Lieuts. E. T. Strong, F. W. Nichols, F. S. Bassett, and N. J. K. Patch. 1st Lieut. L. J. Gulick, U. S. M. C., Judge-Advocate.

A BOARD of officers will be appointed by the commander of the Norfolk yard in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, to investigate the conduct of Pilot Geo. Glaas, while in command of the U. S. S. *Fortune*, on the night of Feb. 23, when that vessel ran down the sloop *J. E. Mersersan*.

ORDERS have been given to have the *Hartford* at Boston ready for her officers by the 1st of June. Destination not yet announced, but she will probably be designated as a flagship.

Broad Arrow reports that England is to build another monster ironclad, even more powerful than the *Inflexible*, combining a high rate of speed with a great thickness of armor plating, armed with four of the new 74-ton breech-loading guns, and stronger than any other vessel in her own or any foreign navy. Such a vessel will occupy six or seven years in the building and will cost a million sterling, or half the sum it is proposed to devote to rebuilding our Navy.

THE corporal of marines belonging to the flagship *Lancaster* who risked his life on Christmas night last by jumping into the bay of Villefranche, and capturing a prisoner who had escaped from the ship by a desperate dash, has been

promoted to the rank of sergeant from the date of his gallant act by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and will receive a medal of honor from the Navy Department. Sergeant Morris has also been favored with many encomiums from the public press, and well deserves them all.

#### NAVY GAZETTE. ORDERED.

MARCH 25.—Commodore Peirce Crosby and Lieutenant John J. Brice, to examination for promotion.  
Commander Smith W. Nichols, to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Captain James A. Greer, to hold himself in readiness for duty as Captain of the Navy-yard, Washington.

Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks, as a member of the Examining Board at Philadelphia.

MARCH 27.—Gunner T. B. Watkins, to the training ship *Minnesota* on the 5th of April.

MARCH 29.—Chief Engineer John W. Moore to special duty at Providence, R. I.

#### DETACHED.

MARCH 24.—Commodore Edward Y. McCawley detached from special duty on the 15th of April, and ordered to command the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., on the 1st of May.

This order was published as we received it last week, but there was a mistake in its transmission by telegraph, it being through some blunder mixed with the order that follows:

Commander Nicol Lindlow, from special duty at the West Point Foundry, and ordered to duty at the South Boston Iron Works on the 31st of March.

MARCH 25.—Commodore J. H. Upshur, from duty as a member of the Naval Examining Board at Washington on the 31st of March.

Chief Engineer James W. Thompson, from duty as a member of the Examining Board at Philadelphia.

MARCH 27.—Midshipman John H. L. Holcombe, from the Nautical Almanac office, and ordered to the Despatch, at Samana Bay, per the steamer *Geo. W. Clyde* which left on the 28th of March.

Assistant Surgeon A. C. H. Russel has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola, Pacific Station, on the 7th of February, and has been placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 29.—Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Baird, from duty in connection with the machinery of the iron-clad *Passaic*, Montauk and Saugus, and ordered to duty in connection with the construction of the iron hull and machinery of the *Albatross* now being built for the U. S. Fish Commission.

MARCH 30.—Lieutenant E. A. Field, from the *Passaic*, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

MARCH 31.—Assistant Surgeon Hervey W. Whitaker, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to the training ship *Portsmouth*.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander R. D. Evans, during the month of April.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending March 29, 1882:

John Shankey, third-class boy, March 23, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Gustavus H. Scott, rear-admiral, March 23, Washington City.

#### NOMINATIONS.

Commodore Peirce Crosby, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Rear Admiral in the Navy from March 10, 1882, vice Rear-Admiral James H. Spotts, deceased.

Captain Alexander A. Semmes, a resident of Virginia, to be a Commodore in the Navy from March 10, 1882, vice Commodore P. Crosby, nominated for promotion.

Commander George H. Perkins, a resident of New Hampshire, to be a Captain in the Navy from March 10, 1882, vice Captain A. A. Semmes, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles V. Gridley, a resident of Michigan, to be a Commander in the Navy from March 10, 1882, vice Commander G. H. Perkins, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant John J. Brice, a resident of Ohio, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from March 10, 1882, vice Lieutenant-Commander Charles V. Gridley, nominated for promotion.

Master Chauncey Thomas, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from March 10, 1882, vice Lieutenant John J. Brice, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Fidelio S. Carter, a resident of Illinois, to be a Master in the Navy from March 10, 1882, vice Master Chauncey Thomas, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Frank J. Sprague, a resident of Massachusetts, to be an Ensign in the Navy, from March 10, 1882, vice Ensign F. S. Carter, nominated for promotion.

Thomas Owens, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy not in the line of promotion, in pursuance of an act of Congress conferring that power on the President, Dr. Owens having passed the necessary examination.

Such of the foregoing as have not been examined for promotion as required by law to be subject to such examination and to be reported qualified before receiving their commissions.

#### MARINE CORPS.

##### DETACHED.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Fisher, from duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to command the Marine Guard of the *Iroquois* on the 20th of April.

##### REVOKED.

The orders directing First Lieutenant Samuel Mercer to report for duty on the *Iroquois* on the 10th of April, and detached from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

##### LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave granted to First Lieutenant S. H. Gibson has been extended one month from April 1.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1882.

G. O., No. 292.

An "Office of Intelligence" is hereby established in the Bureau of Navigation for the purpose of collecting and recording such naval information as may be useful to the Department in time of war, as well as in peace.

To facilitate this work, the Department Library will be combined with the "Office of Intelligence," and placed under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Commanding and all other officers are directed to avail themselves of all opportunities which may arise to collect and forward to the "Office of Intelligence" professional matter likely to serve the object in view.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The Board to examine and make a report of the cost to put the *Trenton* in good condition have adjourned, the report has been sent to the Department, and it is expected that it will be approved and money allowed to push ahead the work.

On Monday the flags at the yard, Marine Barracks, Naval Hospital, and Receiving Ship were at half-mast, and a salute of 13 guns fired at 12 m., in obedience of orders from the Secretary of the Navy, announcing the deaths of Rear Admirals Scott and Spotts.

Chief Engineer Loring, of the yard, is at present in Washington, being a member of a special board which met on Monday at the Washington Navy-yard.

Asst. Engineer Livermore, of the *Intrepid*, has returned from Philadelphia, and resumed his duties on board the above named vessel.

The *Tallapoosa* arrived from Newport on Sunday, and after taking in a large quantity of freight sailed for the Norfolk Navy-yard. She had a large number of apprentice boys on board from the flagship *New Hampshire*, at Newport, for the training ship *Portsmouth*, at Norfolk.

Lieut. H. O. Fisher, of the Marine Barracks has been detached and ordered to the *Iroquois* at Mare Island yard.

Sailmaker C. O. Freeman has reported for duty on the *Colorado*.

Rear Admiral Cooper will transfer the yard over to the command of Commodore Upshur on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

Mrs. Kelly, wife of P. A. Engineer Jno. F. Kelly, of the steam engineering dept. of this yard, died at her home in Brooklyn on the 26th inst., after a very short illness.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Boston, March 29, 1882.

NAVAL Constructor W. L. Mintonye, has returned from temporary duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Paymaster F. H. Arms is on a leave of absence.

The schooner recently run into by the *Tallapoosa*, has been brought to the yard for repairs.

A Court-martial has convened for the trial of Private William Dupes, U. S. M. C., charged with desertion. Captain R. L. Phythian is president, and 1st Lieut. L. T. Gulick, judge advocate.

An official visit of inspection was made by Major A. S. Nicholson, U. S. M. C., on the 24th inst. The barracks were examined, and a parade given by the marines.

Assistant Engineer J. A. Henderson, confined by sickness to the Naval Hospital attached to the yard, has been transferred to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

The *Saratoga* sailed for Newport on the 24th inst. Four boys belonging to the ship were taken to the hospital suffering from scarlet fever; one of them named John Shanky died and was buried in the Naval Hospital Cemetery. The others are improving.

A large force of workmen will soon be put on the *Hartford*, Farragut's old flagship, to have her ready for sea by the middle of June. She will be fitted out as a flagship, an extra appropriation having been made in the construction department for this purpose.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

Newport, March 31, 1882.

MIDSHIPMAN R. K. Wright, who has been ordered to the *Portsmouth* on her arrival here, which is expected in a few days, has been acting as aid on Commodore Luce's personal staff.

Lieut. J. W. Graydon, U. S. N., who is stationed on the *New Hampshire*, has been notified that his patent for heating railroad cars by steam has been officially approved and commended by the President and other officials of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, and that the Post-office Department at Washington are now taking steps to have the U. S. postal cars heated by the same method.

Up to March 26 twenty-nine boys had deserted from the *New Hampshire* since March 1.

The selection of Lieut. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N., as executive officer of the *New Hampshire* gives satisfaction.

Comdr. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., who has been on waiting orders in this city for the past three months, took command of the flagship *New Hampshire* on Monday.

The *Saratoga* arrived here from Boston Sunday night and anchored in the outer harbor. Before coming to anchor the usual night signals were brought into use.

Among the signers to a call requesting Miss Charlotte M. Wayland to give a reading at the Opera House are Lieut.-Comdrs. A. G. Caldwell, Royal B. Bradford, and H. J. Jewell, instructors at the Torpedo Station.

Ensign H. O. Dunn, U. S. N., who has recently been ordered to the *Iroquois* was in town a few days ago.

Paymaster Arthur's second visit to Newport was very brief. Gen. A. L. Burdick, formerly of the State militia and a subscriber of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has been nominated State Treasurer by the Democrats.

At the request of Count de Rochambeau, of Paris, an excellent picture of Col. George R. Fearing and officers and members of the Newport Artillery Company has been finely executed, and will be forwarded at an early day as a souvenir of the visit of the French delegation to Newport last fall.

Adj.-Gen. Dyer paid his annual visit to the armory of the Newport Light Infantry Tuesday evening, and with his staff, officially inspected that military organization.

The band from the flagship *New Hampshire* furnished the music for a grand royal arcana celebration a few evenings ago.

Among the visitors at the annual inspection of the Providence Light Infantry were Capt. Badger, of the 6th U. S. Infantry and Capt. Mason, of the Signal Corps.

Paymaster Wm. W. Barry, U. S. N., and wife are expected shortly at New Bedford from Nagasaki. His Japanese servant has already arrived at the wharf with his baggage.

Col. Austin C. Willington and a portion of his staff, and Capt. Henry C. Cook, of the 3d U. S. Infantry, are expected to be present at the inspection of Company M, Fall River, April 4.

Rear Admiral A. L. Case, U. S. N., will spend the summer on his farm, at Bristol, near this place. His cottage at this place will be occupied by a Philadelphia gentleman.

Adjutant Dyer, 4th U. S. Artillery, has been on a brief visit to Boston.

The Grand Jury has indicted Thomas Carrigan and wife for assaulting Private Donnelly, a member of the 4th U. S. Artillery, at Fort Adams.

Mrs. Marshall and family are visiting their friends at Fort Adams.

Prof. Baird, the U. S. Fish Commissioner, will spend a

portion of the season here as the guest of his brother-in-law, Capt. C. C. Chubbill, U. S. A.

Commodore Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., returned from a ten days' visit to Washington, Wednesday morning. He was honored with a salute from the *Saratoga*, that vessel having joined the training fleet, of which he is in command, during his absence.

Capt. Field is expected to join his command at Fort Adams next week.

Mrs. Warren, of Buffalo, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rodney, wife of Capt. Rodney, at Fort Adams.

The band on the *New Hampshire* serenaded Mr. Lawton Coggeshall, a well known citizen, who is one of the best friends of the training fleet, Tuesday evening. Mr. C. is a great favorite with all the officers of the squadron.

Lieut. Paddock returned to his duties, at Fort Adams, Wednesday morning, after an enjoyable leave.

Surgeon Hammond, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Adams, has been confined to his house on account of illness for several days.

Some new horses have arrived at Fort Adams from New York. They are for the use of the battery. Some of the old horses will be sold at auction on Wednesday next.

Capt. Hasbrouck, U. S. A., returned to the temporary command of the garrison, at Fort Adams, Tuesday morning.

The annual election of the Newport Artillery Company takes place next week. Col. George R. Fearing, who is a son-in-law of Mr. Wm. B. Travers, of New York, will be re-elected.

#### ENG. MELVILLE AND THE JEANNETTE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1882.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Referring to the published statements reported to be private letters from Chief Engineer George W. Melville, United States Navy (now in the wilds of Siberia in search of his lost shipmates), regarding the fitness of the *Jeannette* for service in the Arctic seas, and the comments of the newspapers thereon, it seems to me proper that, inasmuch as the language of the letters bears no resemblance to the language used in his correspondence generally or in his recent despatches to the Navy Department, judgment as to his opinion of the strength of the vessel should be suspended until after his return home. Melville has long been known in the Navy as an officer of ability, honesty, courage and perseverance under severe trials. He is also possessed of the qualities of good humor and aptitude for encouraging companions. He has long been the friend of Lieutenant Commander George W. De Long, United States Navy, through whose influence he was induced to volunteer for service in the *Jeannette*, although at that time—March, 1879—he had recently returned to the United States from a three years' cruise in the Asiatic squadron. That he is qualified for the most severe duty which an officer can be called upon to perform is evident from the ability with which he carried his open boat successfully for ten days through a furious storm in biting Arctic wind, and in the end made a safe landing and conducted the men under his charge to a proper place of security. That he is possessed of courage and manly attributes is plain from the fact that immediately after hearing of the landing of his commander and party he set out in pursuit of them, although at the time suffering from physical exhaustion and sadly in need of food and clothing, the search being continued until it was found impossible to proceed further. Subsequently he applied for authority to remain and continue the search. This having been granted and provisions and guides supplied, that he is now performing the duty faithfully, and will be successful if any one can be, no one acquainted with the man can entertain a doubt, provided the physical suffering and mental strain to which he has so long been subjected do not prove too much for endurance. In any event he will, in common with his surviving companions, pay for the service by reduced lease on life. Melville was promoted from a passed assistant engineer to a chief engineer March 4, 1881, a tardy reward for twenty years of faithful duty in the Navy, four years of which is a war record and upward of sixteen years' service at sea. His commission has not yet reached him. Indeed, it seems that no tidings reached the officers and crew of the *Jeannette* from their native land for more than two years. Only those who have been very long at sea, unprovided with all the necessities of life or similarly circumstanced, can realize the feelings of men in such exile.

J. N. KING,

Chief Engineer United States Navy, late Chief of the Bureau of Engineering.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says: "Mrs. Melville complains, with much apparent justice, that she has been misrepresented, and that words have been put in her mouth and whole letters written out with her husband's signature which he never wrote and she never saw. She declares that she never said that Engineer Melville had written that the *Jeannette* was unseaworthy. The letter which has been around the country as a copy of an original she declares was manufactured from a few recollections which she gave of the missive—it was burned more than a year ago. Mrs. Melville explains that her husband had a presentiment that the ship would be lost before he left home and before he had seen the vessel. She says this was his first letter after reaching San Francisco. The criticism of the *Jeannette* referred to the narrowness of the quarters and the crowded state of the ship with all its supplies.

Telegrams from Lieut. Harber and Mr. Bennett to the Secretary of the Navy, received on the 3d of March show that the arrangement for procuring the steamer *Lena* cannot be satisfactorily concluded. The steamer has lately changed hands, and her present owner is disposed to act rather arbitrarily in the matter and shows a mercenary spirit, making it difficult to negotiate with him. The Secretary has therefore cabled to Lieut. Harber at Irkutsk to obtain another steamer, which that officer believes he can do on satisfactory terms.

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tions from which these claims could be paid are ex-  
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officers to whom anything was due can recover.  
For references, etc., see my card, published in an-  
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GEN. S. D. STURGIS's brief pamphlet on his campaign  
into Mississippi, in 1864, consists simply of his letter to  
Adjutant-General Drum, dated February 24, 1882, call-  
ing for a Court of Inquiry, and the reply. General  
Sturgis recalls the disastrous expedition in question,  
using his official report, made at the time, in order to  
describe it. Now, he says, after many years, he has  
been again assailed "by one G. A. Gessner," in the  
newspapers, and also in a petition to Congress, charg-  
ing the failure of the campaign to the drunkenness,  
cowardice and incompetency of the commander. Gen-  
eral Sturgis, therefore, shows that he asked investiga-  
tion in 1864 and 1865, and quotes from General Grier-  
son, commanding his Cavalry, Colonel McMillen, com-  
manding his Infantry, and others, refuting these charges,  
which were made at the time, and are now simply  
revived. General Grant, in recommending him for pro-  
motion in 1865, said: "Notwithstanding his failure at  
Guntown, Miss., I know him to be a good and efficient  
officer---far above the average of our Cavalry colonels." General Drum's reply to the request for a Court, which followed only four days later, said: "The General in-  
structs me to inform you that he does not think a Court  
of Inquiry at this late day at all necessary, as your  
record of service in the Army is full from 1846 to date,  
and no charges or imputations from any authorized  
source exist against you. The matters complained of  
are mere topics of camp rumor, reproduced by the  
newspapers, but as your friends may desire a general  
denial on your part, General Sherman has no objection  
to your printing and circulating your letter of the 24th  
instant." Hence this pamphlet.

We do not understand the motive for renewing these  
nearly forgotten slanders against a brave officer, unless,  
as is suggested, the connection of General Sturgis with  
the Soldier's Home, and the investigation into its affairs,  
may have stirred up some feeling against him,

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the matter our immediate attention.

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### SERGEANT MASON'S CASE.

The report made by Judge-Advocate-General Swaim  
to Secretary Lincoln on the case of Sergt. Mason comes  
to a very unsatisfactory conclusion, whatever may be  
the value of the arguments on which it is founded. So  
far as concerns the defence of the jurisdiction of the  
court, Gen. Swaim's reasoning is unanswerable. That  
the civil authorities could have lawfully tried the case,  
had they chosen to do so, is clear; and an unusual delay  
allowed them that opportunity to intervene which they  
evidently did not want and would not accept. At any  
moment the military authorities would have turned over  
Mason to their custody for trial, under the law provided  
in such cases; but that they wanted nothing of the kind  
is apparent from the fact that another man who fired at  
Guiteau while in the streets of Washington, and who  
was seized forthwith, has never been brought to trial,  
so far as we are aware, and seems to be wholly for-  
gotten.

Mason, however, had committed not only a crime  
against the civil laws, but a still greater one against the  
military laws. As he was under military arrest, and  
as the jurisdiction of a Court-martial was beyond ques-  
tion, after waiting a reasonable time for the civil au-  
thorities to intervene, he was tried, convicted, and sen-  
tenced by a military court.

So far, Gen. Swaim's position is satisfactory. But he  
proceeds to draw the distinction that Mason could not  
possibly have been guilty of assault with intent to kill,  
of which offence he was found guilty, because Guiteau  
was not in a position to be killed by a shot from Mason's  
rifle. He says: "Guiteau being in a reclining position  
on his cot, the evidence shows that a substantial brick  
wall intervened between him and the line of fire; he  
was, therefore, in absolute security from any effort  
Mason might make to shoot him at the time. The ex-  
clamation of Mason that he did not know whether he  
killed Guiteau or not shows that he fired purely at ran-  
dom or without any reasonable certainty of assaulting  
or killing him. Therefore, as Guiteau was beyond the  
reach of a musket shot from the position occupied by  
Mason at the time of the firing, is he guilty of an assault  
with intent to kill Guiteau as alleged and found by the  
court?"

In undertaking to say whether Mason had or had not a  
"reasonable certainty of assaulting or killing"  
Guiteau, firing as he did, Gen. Swaim seems to us to  
travel altogether outside of the record to give his opin-  
ion concerning a matter as to which he cannot, as Judge-  
Advocate General, be considered to be an expert. The  
French courts, in such cases, wisely exclude testimony  
introduced to show the course a bullet may or may not  
have taken. They hold, what all experience shows to  
be the fact, that it is impossible to reach any certain  
conclusion as to the course a given projectile may fol-  
low. Such testimony is undoubtedly competent in this  
country, but it is drawing it rather fine for the law  
officer of the Army to set aside the finding of a jury of  
experts on a question of this kind because it differs  
from his own opinion. His judgment is presumably  
better than theirs on a question of law, but not on one  
which involves the theory of projectiles.

In due time the decision of the Attorney-General  
will be heard on this point, and meanwhile Mason will  
of course remain where he is. We must say that we  
do not like to see important cases, in which the Army  
and the public are greatly interested, go off on technical  
subtleties like the one here considered. The result  
cannot be other than to create a popular contempt for  
courts-martial, and some of this is evident now. In

the Army, too, after such cases as those of Whittaker and Mason, the impression will prevail that a hole can be found to crawl through, in any adverse decision of a military court. We do not say that the defence is not entitled to have the advantage of all the flaws that can be picked; we only add that soon the impression will prevail that military law, as administered by officers, contains more flaws than substance.

#### COMMODORE SHUFELDT ON CHINA.

THE open letter which Commodore Shufeldt has addressed to Mr. A. A. Sargent, of California, now our Minister to Berlin, is a strong anti-Mongolian document. It is dated from Tientsin, Jan. 1, and declares that six months' residence there has convinced him that "deceit and untruthfulness pervade all intercourse with foreigners; that an ineradicable hatred exists, and that any appeal across this barrier, either of sympathy or gratitude, is utterly idle. The only appeal or argument appreciated is that of force. If justice is done to these people, it must be for the sake of itself, not expecting appreciation. If justice is exacted, it must be unrelentingly. All sympathy will be construed into weakness, all pity into fear. Above all things necessary is tenacity of national dignity. The least condescension fosters conceit and provokes insolence." England, he says, controls China commercially and diplomatically, but it is a control of force. When the United States undertakes to intervene on a higher plane, it is a mistake. China does not recognize any identity of interests, and is learning all she can of war and of trade, in order to exclude foreign goods and the foreigner himself. "Li Hung Chang is the absolute and despotic ruler of 400,000,000 of people. Yet such is the system of this government that he lives upon the mere breath of the Empress, an ignorant, capricious, and immoral woman. A word from her and his power would vanish with the morning mist, and his courtiers would shrink from him as a man with the plague. He is 59 years of age, 6 feet 2 inches in stature, has a cold, clear, cruel eye, and an imperious manner. He is a thorough Oriental and an intense Chinaman. This implies contempt for Western nations and hatred for all foreigners. Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of Chihli, is the Bismarck of the East. He keeps together an incongruous Empire and an effete dynasty by the repressive force of an indomitable will. He suppresses rebellions by decapitation, and quiets the turbulent with the bamboo. Yet he is great, not because he is so much in advance of his countrymen, but because he is not so far behind as they are in an appreciation of the arts, political and physical, which govern the modern world. He at least recognizes the value of these forces; he buys ships of war, constructs forts, experiments in torpedoes, and drills troops with modern arms. He has learned that, despite the protestations of civilization, the sword yet remains the arbiter of nations, and that China, to be respected, must be armed. But he does not know that standing in the way of his military and naval aspirations is the fact that in China there is no military spirit."

The enormous power of these 400,000,000 people, should they undertake to overrun any country, seems to Commodore Shufeldt an argument for checking rather than encouraging China's progress in the arts of war. To America, as the land of liberal ideas and government, he considers that there is still more hostility than to Europe; and hence the recall and degradation of the Chinese students sent here, because they were becoming too much Americanized. "The visit of Gen. Grant to China was dramatic rather than real in its effect. Li Hung Chang was pleased to meet a man whom he could consider his peer both as a soldier and a statesman, and at the same time one who, like himself, had risen to greatness by virtue of his own genius. The prominent visitors coming to China from Europe have usually been the mere scions of royalty—immature boys or wandering Princes—but Gen. Grant had been the ruler of a great people, and, more than that, the Viceroy expected he would be again." The following are the Commodore's conclusions:

We should legislate to the extent of our own needs for labor. We should regulate and limit the supply by the demand, and with reference to these people repudiate the doctrine of unrestricted immigration. Nor should our policy in this matter be confined to California. Already undue proportions of Chinamen are flooding the Sandwich Islands. This group, both from its commercial and strategic position, is a mere outlying county of that State, yielding the productions necessary to the Pacific slope, and of vital importance to the military and naval strength of the whole country. Any evil inflicted upon these islands will eventually affect ourselves.

The points I have endeavored to make in this letter are:

1. That China has no real aggressive military or naval strength.
2. That there is and can be no affinity between the people of the United States and China.
3. That the Government of the United States, as the Governments of Europe, should insist upon its rights in China, conceding no more than is granted and trusting no more than it is trusted.

4. That although the two countries are so situated as to invite, there never can be any intimate political or commercial relations between them, except upon the basis of such as the United States may demand.

#### MR. WIARD'S PLAN.

MARK TWAIN ONCE advised the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve the tediousness of his reports by inserting choice jokes and conundrums here and there to lighten up the pages of statistics. The testimony of Mr. Norman Wiard serves the same kindly purpose in the report of the inquiry into the Fortification bill by the House Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Wiard, whom nothing seems to daunt, fairly overwhelmed the committee with propositions of the most lavish generosity. Their eyes must have been like saucers at seeing what they could do with a mere trifle of money. To begin with:

Mr. Wiard.—I will make these heavy breech-loading guns for \$10,000 apiece.

Senator Allison.—Twelve-inch bores?

Mr. Wiard.—Yes, sir.

Senator Allison.—Such as are authorized in this bill?

Mr. Wiard.—Yes, sir; just exactly the same.

Senator Allison.—This is the proposition: "And the manufacture of four improved breech-loading 12-inch guns." The South Boston Iron Company charges how much?

Mr. Wiard.—\$46,000 each.

Senator Allison.—And do you mean to say you can complete one for \$10,000.

Mr. Wiard.—I can; and a better gun at that price, or not charge anything.

After catching his breath, Mr. Allison asked how long it would take to build such a gun. "About six months," replied the nonchalant Wiard. "A 12-inch gun?" murmured the Senator. "Yes," said Mr. Wiard, adding that he had the drawings of it there. "If you will give me a contract to make four or eight, as you propose to do to the South Boston Iron Company, I will do them for \$10,000 each, and make money on them—make money enough so that I can get a new home after a while." The question whether they should give Mr. Wiard a new home, while arming the coast for a mere bagatelle, caused the committee to reflect. But before they had a chance to decide, he had made them a new proposition, still more startling, touching the conversion of old guns, instead of the manufacture of new ones. "I have invented," he quietly remarked, "a new system of rifling, and projectiles that seem to give more than twice the power over any other that has ever been made, and be very cheap, indeed; that is, I can take a 15-inch gun, or one of the 10-inch guns, such as they are, converting on the officially patented and adopted plan, the conversion of which costs \$2,050 to the War Department, and I can convert that gun for \$40, and my gun will have three times the power."

"That is a very remarkable statement," interposed Senator Booth. "I can convert it without taking the gun off its carriage" pursued Mr. Wiard. "I can take a 10-inch smooth-bore gun in the fort, without taking it off the carriage, and in half a day I can increase its power four times. I have done just exactly that thing, except that I did take the gun off the carriage, and I have increased the power of the gun four times; just such guns as we have mounted in the fortifications, and such guns are looked upon and reported by the Chief of Ordnance to be of no earthly use in their present condition. They are old, condemned guns, and I can convert them for \$40 apiece; that is, it will only cost me \$40, but I would charge you \$500, but that is less than one-fourth of what the Government pays."

Senator Allison was first to recover himself. "Ah," he said, "you have a patent method—a secret process." "Nothing secret about me," said Mr. Wiard proudly, "and there never was."

Senator Allison.—Then I should like to ask you to state in brief how you do that.

Mr. Wiard.—I have a rifling machine already made, and I go into the fort, and shove it into the bore of the gun. I have a little engine on wheels, draw it about, start the thing up, and in about four hours I rifle the gun.

Senator Allison.—Then you make the groove in the gun itself? These other people, I understand, insert a tube inside; they line the gun, while you make your rifling right in the gun itself.

Mr. Wiard.—Right in the gun itself; so I keep the capacity of the bore that it originally had, and my gun after it is completed is a larger gun and a more powerful gun just in proportion to the capacity of the bore; that is, the room or space within the gun into which the powder may expand while ejecting the shot; consequently we get a great deal of work out of the powder, and the projectile will have a higher velocity and do greater work.

Senator Allison.—In other words, you take a 15-inch smooth bore, and instead of converting it into a 11-inch rifled gun, you make a 15-inch rifled gun?

Mr. Wiard.—Just that exactly. Then I make a projectile that has better qualities than any other projectile in the world, because it has done more work, so that everybody is astonished at what it does. Every time it is fired everybody wonders at it.

Senator Beck.—After you have made the rifle the same size of the original smooth bore, you have a projectile that does not expend its force on the side of the gun, but goes out with less resistance or danger of bursting than the projectiles heretofore used; is that the idea?

Mr. Wiard.—Just so.

Why the committee did not immediately rush in and make provision for a quantity of 15-inch and 10-inch

rifles, at a cost of \$40 each to Mr. Wiard and only \$500 apiece to the Government, and all accomplished in four hours per gun, leaving them respectively three times and four times stronger than they were on the morning of the same day, may not seem clear. But Mr. Wiard had said "you have the Chief of Ordnance here, and if I make any statement that is not astute and well considered, he will correct me;" and the following remarks of Gen. Benét points out where he does not consider Mr. Wiard's statements astute:

Senator Allison.—You think that conversion on the plan upon which you are now converting is a better system than Mr. Wiard's, although the cheapest?

Gen. Benét.—With grooves merely and simply cast iron, I have not the slightest doubt in regard to the matter. I think that the rifling or doing the work that Mr. Wiard wants to do with his guns is a waste of money, because I do not think the guns will endure. He may fire one round or two rounds or half a dozen rounds, but the gun will not stand. I think the experiments on Nut Island seem to prove that.

Mr. Wiard.—Will you state the exact weakness you see in them?

Gen. Benét.—I merely state the fact that out of twelve guns six went to pieces. I do not see that we want any more proof than that. Fifty per cent. of the guns went to pieces in a few rounds. I certainly could not recommend the adoption of such a system even if we got the guns for nothing. We want guns to stand something, to begin with, something that the men will stand by and shoot; but if men do not know whether a gun is going to stand one round, fifty rounds, or a thousand, I do not see that is exactly the thing to put in the hands of troops.

Mr. Wiard.—It is so evident to me that the officers of the Ordnance Corps misrepresent my experience in the way they are doing that I am surprised such men should.

Gen. Benét.—What I read was official information I got from the Navy Department. I was not there.

"The good," mournfully exclaims Juvenal, "alas! are few; they are scarcely as many as the gates of Thebes on the mouth of the Nile;"—which is why, even in this great country and this enlightened age, we can produce but one Norman Wiard.

#### THE COMING BOOM IN RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE prospect of rifle practice in the United States, although gloomy enough a short time since, has seldom been more brilliant than at the present time for the coming summer. The agreement of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to send a team of volunteers to Creedmoor to compete against the selected riflemen from the National Guard of the United States, was so unexpected that neither the general public or our National Guardsmen seem as yet to realize the fact that they are to be confronted at Creedmoor in September next with the best riflemen of Great Britain.

From the cablegrams of the Associated Press it is, however, evident that the British fully appreciate the situation, and are taking hold of the matter with characteristic earnestness and determination. Sir Henry Halford has already published a card announcing the terms of the match and appealing to the volunteers of Great Britain to prepare themselves to enter upon the severe competitions which he announces will soon take place, while Major Waller, on behalf of the National Rifle Association, has publicly appealed for sufficient subscriptions to place the British team in a position to fitly represent Great Britain's volunteers. It is also understood that Metford, if not other rifle manufacturers is at work upon a military breech-loader for the British team which is to surprise the world.

It is time that our National Guardsmen and the public realized the situation and began their arrangements, not only for such practice throughout the various States as will ensure the selection of a fitting team to represent America in this match, but also to see that sufficient funds are provided to ensure that the hospitality of America is duly offered to the representatives of the citizen soldiers of our great English-speaking antagonist. This is particularly the case in the State of New York, to whom such hospitalities must necessarily fall. It is no less important for our manufacturers and inventors to set to work to see that our American rifles suffer no discredit in the ordeal to which they are to be subjected.

It is a striking example of the interest which is taken in this match that Governor Cornell and Adjutant-General Townsend of New York, neither of whom, to say the least, have been admirers of rifle contests, have "on account of the national importance of the match promised their personal and official aid and co operation."

Their example should be followed generally, both officially and privately, so as to ensure that every State and territory will do its utmost to see that the best marksmen of the country, irrespective of locality, are placed on this team. If this attempt is made systematically in the different localities, it will be impossible to measure the military advantages which will accrue to the National Guard of the various States from the training which they will necessarily receive in the competitions for places. Nor will the benefits of the presence of our English antagonists be confined to the mere selection of the American team of twelve, who

are to shoot in this match. The British team will undoubtedly shoot for the "Hilton Trophy" as against the teams from the different States and such teams of the Army as may come to Creedmoor, which match as it is shot at 200, 500, and 600 yards, and requires no special preparation or arms, will afford all our State and Army teams an opportunity of measuring their skill against it. The fact of their coming has also excited a great deal of interest in Canada, and although nothing official has taken place, it is understood that one or two teams from that section will undoubtedly cross the border and join in the struggle. It is to be hoped that under the circumstances no effort will be spared by the Army authorities to enable the crack shots of the three divisions to be present at Creedmoor as heretofore. If afforded an opportunity in this match of measuring their skill in rifle practice against the trained marksmen of the world, who will be then assembled, then we are confident that they will display a skill which will not only reflect great credit upon them but make the country proud of its Army.

In December 1881, the Secretary of War directed that "under sec. 1242 R. S., any U. S. arms found in the possession of persons not soldiers can be taken from them by any civil or military officer of the United States, and that any Government arm found in possession of a person (not a soldier) is *prima facie* evidence it is stolen, and the Secretary deems it clearly the duty of every civil and military officer of the United States to seize wherever found any rifle, carbine, or pistol marked U. S. and of Cal. 45."

Adverting to this a correspondent writes that an officer in the Department of Dakota has recently written the War Department, "stating that a dealer in guns offered last summer to sell him several hundred U. S. Springfield rifles, calibre .45, and if desired would procure for him several thousand. The wholesale price was less than that given in the Ordnance Manual. One rifle taken from the box which the officer examined was numbered above 50,000. The officer therefore requests to be informed whether he shall consider it his duty to seize these arms as ordered by the Secretary of War."

Our correspondent further writes that State militia authorities have been known to sell and exchange Government arms that have been issued to them, and asks "if these arms are in the possession of innocent purchasers,—what right has the Government to reclaim them?"

The Washington Star says: "Secretary Hunt today, (March 28,) for the first time, admitted that the President had told him that he would nominate a successor to him in the Navy Department. The President told him this very recently, and said that his successor would be nominated shortly. Many of Secretary Hunt's friends wished to intercede with the President in his behalf, but Mr. Hunt did not desire it. The President has offered him the choice of three good positions, but he has not made a selection as yet. He is holding the matter under consideration." To this the N. Y. Evening Post adds: "It is said that Secretary Hunt can have his choice of the Russian, South American, or Austrian missions, and a friend of his says this morning that he thinks he will prefer the latter position."

The recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel Carlin, commanding at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, in regard to a better provision for necessities for recruits joining at depots, is beginning to bear fruit, for we notice by General Orders 34, of March 24, that suspenders and handkerchiefs are hereafter to be sold them, on credit, by the Subsistence Department. In our young days, the recruit was looked upon as an obnoxious animal, only to be licked into shape by long and severe barrack room discipline, with no beneficent military authority to provide for his many wants, even down to a pocket handkerchief. We live and learn.

We are glad to record this week in our list of Army nominations to the Senate the names of several non-commissioned officers who last year successfully passed the preliminary examination required under existing law. It had been feared that these nominations would not be made, a fear happily dispelled by the action of the President.

In response to a resolution of enquiry, the Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress a statement of the expenditures for the Signal Service, which have been made out of the annual appropriation for the support of the Army from 1875 to 1881, inclusive. These were as follows: 1875, \$589,896.40; 1876, \$548,106.61; 1877,

\$581,541.44; 1878, \$613,409.70; 1879, \$618,690.99; 1880, \$653,466.35; 1881, \$715,707.69. Grand total \$4,250,759.18.

THE following awards were made at the recent Geographical Exhibition and Congress, at Venice, Italy, to the United States:

*Class I.—Mathematical Geography, Geodesy, and Topography.*

1. "Corps of Military Engineers, for the completeness of its works." Letter of Distinction.
2. "Geographical Survey of the War Department, for completeness of works." Letter of Distinction.

*Class II.—Hydrography.*

3. "Treasury Department, Coast and Geodetic Survey, for its work relative to the Gulf of Mexico." Letter of Distinction.
4. "Navy Department, for the completeness of its works." Letter of Distinction.
5. "Treasury Department, Light House Board, for publications, and Charts of Light Houses." Diploma of Honor of the 1st Class.

*Class III.—Physical Geography, Meteorology, Geology, Zoology, and Botany.*

6. "War Department, for completeness of works," (given more especially on account of publications of Geological Exploration of the 40th parallel). Letter of Distinction.
7. "War Department, U. S. Geographical Survey, for the completeness of its works." Letter of Distinction.
8. "War Department Meteorological Bureau and Signal Service, for tri-daily weather charts from November 1, 1871, to December 31, 1879." Letter of Distinction.

*Class VI.—Commercial and Statistical Geography.*

9. "Post Office Department, for publications relative to the Service of the Post Office, postal charts, laws, and regulations, guide, reports, etc." Letter of Distinction.
10. "Commissioner of Agriculture for Annual Reports." Diploma of Honor of the 2d Class.
11. "Bureau of Statistics, for the completeness of its works." Honorable mention.

*Class VIII.—Explorations and Surveys.*

12. "War Department, for its various Explorations." Letter of Distinction.

Letters of Distinction were the highest awards conferred, diplomas of honor and honorable mention following successively.

We publish this week the exact text of Senator McPherson's bill, S. 1578, "to regulate the promotion of graduates from the Naval Academy and appointments in the staff corps of the Navy, and for other purposes." It will be found to agree with the statement of its provisions which we published last week. It musters out all cadet midshipmen in excess of the requirements of the Navy, and stops promotion in the medical, pay, and engineer corps of the Navy until they shall be reduced to the limits prescribed by the bill.

THE expected General Order on Rifle Practice, the details of which have been arranged and partially decided upon, will probably not be issued before General Sherman returns to Washington.

AN interesting paper on the forest fires in Michigan is in course of preparation in the office of the Chief Signal Officer U. S. Army.

THE bill to grant the temporary use of Baton Rouge Barracks to an Institution for the Blind, passed the Senate March 29. The Barracks have been temporarily placed at the disposal of sufferers by the floods.

A GENERAL Order announcing all Army promotions made and confirmed since the date of the last order on the subject, is expected to be ready for issue about April 3. The weekly casualty report, issued from A. G. O., will also embrace hereafter all promotions and appointments, in fact all current changes.

James R. Osgood and Company, of Boston, publish "A War Diary of Events in the War of the Great Rebellion, 1863-1865," by Gen. George H. Gordon, who has already given us two notable books on Pope's Virginia Campaign and on Jackson's Shenandoah Campaign. In the present volume he relates his experience during the remainder of the war, chiefly in Southeastern Virginia, under Gen. Dix, off Charleston, under Gen. Gillmore, whose generalship he attacks very bitterly, and again in Southeastern Virginia, under Gen. Butler, against whom he is very bitter. Many pleasant anecdotes, however, are interspersed, that to our readers will bring back old-time memories.

THE total cost of the Afghan war is now estimated at \$108,055,000—namely, \$87,755,000 for military operations and \$20,300,000 for frontier railways.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

THE stations of troops remain as published in the JOURNAL of February 25, with the exception of the following changes:

- 1st Cavalry—C to Fort Walla Walla.
- 6th Cavalry—H to Fort Whipple, A. T.
- 8th Cavalry—E to Fort Clark, Tex.
- 22d Infantry—H to San Antonio, Tex.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

THE Twentieth and concluding volume of the official staff report of the Franco-German war was noticed in the JOURNAL of January 21. We intended to follow it at once with the translation, which we here give, of the Review chapter. We have had it for weeks in the printer's hands, but it has been crowded out each week:

The advance upon Paris was only interrupted for eight days by the campaign against Marshal McMahon. The movement was at once resumed after the victory of September 1 at Sedan, and by the 19th of that month the French Capital was entirely surrounded. Half of the German forces had necessarily been left before Metz, and at first only 150,000 men were available to hold a line over fifty miles long, enclosing Paris and its immense military resources. After the rapid succession of victories which marked the first months of the war, both halves of the army now found themselves involved in long and tedious periods of delay and watchfulness.

The lively patriotism of the French people had decided them to the uttermost resistance. By order of the government, all officials refused to the German authorities any help in arranging for the subsistence of the troops. Townspeople and countrymen fled from their dwellings or took up arms in irregular warfare. Roads and railways were broken up, and the most expensive constructions were often needlessly destroyed. On first approaching Paris, the Germans found all its immediate neighborhood laid waste and plundered. No doubt all this added to the difficulties of the invading forces, but it also increased, to an unusual degree, the sufferings of the country.

The armies of the empire had disappeared from the field, but under the influence of an energetic and desperate dictator, new ones were formed in all the uninvaded parts of France, and to avert their pressure was the chief task of the German commanders. The line of investment itself was at first the only source whence means to do this could be drawn. Now from the South, now from the North, attempts at relief were threatened, while first one and then another front, of the thin line drawn around Paris, had to be strengthened to resist sorties.

The tactics of the detachments sent out in various directions changed somewhat in character, as the inclemency of the season made it necessary that the men should be put under shelter, at least at night. From this need arose, on both sides, great extension of quarters, engagements upon large fronts, difficulty in combining movements, and greater independence of subordinate commanders—all of these being points in favor of the better instructed army, already, so far, the victorious one. The superiority of the German artillery now became of greater value. The shortness of the days made it generally desirable to force the fighting. Most of the engagements were decided by flanking movements, while any fear that the loose front might be broken was removed by the lack of discipline and low intrinsic worth of the hastily gathered troops of the enemy, which defended themselves stubbornly behind intrenchments, but elsewhere hardly ever made a strong resistance.

By the beginning of October the Republic had collected 60,000 men on the Loire, but meanwhile the army before Paris had been reinforced by two corps, which had till then been guarding and escorting the numerous prisoners taken at Sedan. With the troops which could best be spared, Gen. von der Tann hastened to meet the advancing enemy, defeated him at Artenay, October 10, drove him across the Loire, and occupied Orleans. Before the end of the month he was again confronted by an army outnumbering his own. Weakened by the absence of a detachment sent to watch the Eure and lower Seine, he was compelled at Coulmiers, November 9, to retreat on St. Peravy, but the French made no further advance, and occupied an extended position covering Orleans.

In the east, after the fall of Strasburg, Gen. von Werder had moved into the valley of the Saone, pushed Gen. Cambriels, who opposed him, to Besancon, and occupied Dijon. In Alsace, Schlettstadt and New Bresach had been taken and Belfort blockaded. In the meantime, also, had occurred the success at Metz, where Marshal Bazaine had awaited political developments after all efforts to cut his way out had failed, like the attempt, made with a whole army, to relieve him. Prince Frederick Charles planted his colors, October 29, on the fortress which had for seventy days detained an important part of the German forces. The investment of Paris could at last be covered, by the 1st army on the north and the 2d army on the south.

Gen. von Manteuffel moved off for this purpose, at first with only a weak force, owing to the care of 173,000 prisoners, and several enterprises against some of the smaller fortresses, but he defeated Gen. Farre at Amiens November 27, and eight days later he entered Rouen and forced Gen. Briand back to the coast.

Prince Frederick Charles appeared before Orleans, and was joined by the detachment of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, who had dispersed some troops which the enemy had been massing in the west.

The French Minister of War, Gambetta, took the direction of military operations. He proposed, with the large army then gathered, to advance upon Paris by way of Fontainebleau, to meet there a sortie from the garrisoning army, and so to re-establish communication between the Capital and the Provinces. The movement was begun by the right wing November 28, but the 10th Corps (German), with timely support, repelled all the attacks of the more numerous enemy, at Beaune la Rolande.

An attempt was made December 2 to push forward the French left, which was thwarted by a detachment at Loigny and Pourpry, and the next day Prince Frederick Charles made a concentric attack in full force. After a two days' battle the French army was cut in

two, driven from all its positions with a loss of 20,000 men, and Orleans was again occupied.

To establish communication with the army of the Loire, Gen. Ducrot had undertaken, December 2, a well planned sortie, but it was discovered in time, and this attempt also failed against the resistance of the Germans at Villiers.

So many German successes in a few days must have lessened the enemy's hope of freeing his Capital, but the restless activity of the dictator soon succeeded in organizing, out of the rich resources of the country, a new army from each half of the one beaten at Orleans. Gen. Chanzy at once attacked vigorously, with the western one, supported on the wood of Marchenoir, but was resisted for four days by the Grand Duke, who had at first only his own troops. When at length the second army approached from Orleans the enemy was forced back across the Loire, and his government fled from Tours to Bordeaux. The other army, under General Bourbaki, remained quiet near Bourges.

The German Headquarters now hoped that their troops from the Moselle to the sea, might find some rest, and commanders were instructed to allow any new relieving forces to approach their positions before making any attack, but Gen. Faidherbe had already advanced with the Army of the North, increased in numbers. Gen. von Manteuffel hastened from Rouen with reinforcements, and captured, December 23, the villages on the Halue, along the front of the enemy, who retreated the next day. The French General failed also in preventing, by an attack on Bapaume, January 3, the fall of the blockaded fortress of Péronne.

The Army of Paris, had, during this time, made a sortie, and developed a strong force, in the vain attempt to hold the annoying German position of Le Bourget. At last, by pushing forward earthworks, and arming them with heavy guns, the enemy's chain of advanced posts, into which Mount Avron projected like a wedge, was gradually shattered.

The Germans found the greatest difficulty in providing, besides the supplies needed for several hundred thousand men, the material required, and which must be brought from so far, for the attack of a fortified city like Paris. The means already at hand, were, however, sufficient to compel the enemy, after a two days' bombardment, to evacuate Mount Avron, December 20. Eight days later, January 5, the Artillery attack on the south front of Paris was begun, and the fire of the advanced forts silenced.

The German commanders knew of the gathering of considerable forces on the Sarthe, and this, and the continual activity of the enemy on the upper Loire, led to the expectation of what was, in fact, the original plan: a simultaneous advance upon Paris, by Gen. Chanzy, moving by way of Chartres, and Gen. Bourbaki on the line of Montargis. It was therefore decided that the 1st army should attack the former; while the latter should be opposed, for the time, by the 2d and 7th Corps. The season, and the nature of the country, made the march towards Le Mans a hard one, but the neighborhood of that place was reached January 10, amid continual skirmishing, and after a three days' battle the hostile army was driven across the Mayenne.

After all these unsuccessful enterprises, the French headquarters decided to operate against the German communications. The hostile forces before Gen. von Werder soon increased, but it was not till after January 5, when prisoners from the various corps of the Army of the Loire were taken in an affair near Vesoul, that it became certain that that army had been transferred, by railroad, from Bourges to the Doubs. The two corps under Gen. von Manteuffel, were at once set in march in that direction from the neighborhoods of Montargis and Auxerre, but at first Gen. von Werder had only his own force with which to cover the siege of Belfort against more than 100,000 men. For three days he held the position of the Lisaine against the superior numbers of the enemy, who gave up, January 17, the hope of overpowering him and withdrew towards Besançon. The German communications were saved, and Gen. von Manteuffel, on his arrival, placed himself across those of the enemy.

During all this time the people of Paris had patiently borne the hardships of an isolation broken only by the balloon-post, in the hope of relief from the Princes and their numerous armies, but to their growing deprivations were added the terrors of a bombardment.

Against their better judgment the military commanders were forced to make a last grand sortie, January 19, but the 5th corps held the German positions against all the masses thrown forward from Mt. Valerian. On the same day a renewed effort of Gen. Faidherbe failed at St. Quentin, and January 21 the artillery attack upon the north front of Paris was opened with remarkable effect.

Under such pressure, the Government of Paris was at last, January 23, constrained to open negotiations. A provisional armistice was granted, which however did not include the Southeastern Departments.

There Gen. von Manteuffel had already reduced the 1st Army of the Loire to the most serious straits, and a third French army disappeared from the scene of war February 1, passing on to neutral soil, while a fourth had laid down its arms a few days before in Paris itself, where it remained confined till peace was concluded, and Belfort, hard pressed, opened its gates by order of its own Government.

#### THE TYLER CASE.

We gave a complete statement of the decision of the Supreme Court in this case in the JOURNAL of March 18, and add here for reference the exact text of the decision as rendered:

*The United States, Appellant, v. Richard W. Tyler.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.*

This is an appeal from the Court of Claims, and the question to be decided is whether the appellee, who,

on the 15th day of Dec., 1870, was retired from the Army of the United States, with the rank of Captain on account of wounds received in battle, is entitled to the benefit of the statute which increases the pay of officers by 10 per cent. for every period of five years' service.

The law for this increased compensation is thus expressed in the Revised Statutes: "Sec. 1262. There shall be allowed and paid to each commissioned officer below the rank of brigadier-general, including chaplains, and others having assimilated rank or pay, 10 per centum of their current yearly pay, for each term of five years of service. Sec. 1263. The total amount of such increase for length of service shall in no case exceed 40 per centum on the yearly pay of the grade, as provided by law."

These sections are taken from the act of July 15, 1870, and constituted the law on that subject when the appellee was retired, and their proper construction is the measure of his rights in this controversy. Section 1274 of the Revised Statutes was section 24, of the same statute, and is in the following language: "Officers retired from active service shall receive 75 per centum of the pay of the rank upon which they are retired."

Section 1275 provides that "officers wholly retired from the Service shall be entitled to receive, upon their retirement, one year's pay and allowances of the highest rank held by them, whether by staff or regimental commission, at the time of their retirement."

There is, therefore, a manifest difference in the two kinds of retirement, namely retiring from active service, and retiring wholly and altogether from the Service. In the latter case such reward or compensation as Congress thought proper to bestow, namely, one year's pay and allowances, in addition to what was previously allowed, is given at once, and the connection is ended. In the former case the compensation is continued at a reduced rate, and the connection is continued, with a retirement from active service only.

The question is, therefore, whether an officer thus situated is in the Service within the meaning of Section 1262. That section allows an increase of pay for every five years' service. When the service ends, there can be no increase on that account. As long as the service continues, the increase pay applies whenever it amounts to five years.

The law under which these officers are retired does not require their consent, nor does it require that the order for their retirement shall be based upon any absolute incapacity for further service. It may be based upon age, which, being fixed at a minimum of sixty-two years, by no means implies such incapacity. It may be based upon wounds received in battle; but the person retired for this cause may for many purposes be a very useful officer. The provisions of the statute and the uniform treatment of these officers are conformable to this view and necessarily imply that while not required to perform full service they are a part of the Army and may be assigned to such duty as the laws and regulations permit. Section 1094 of the revision designates specifically by a catalogue of twenty-eight items of what the Army of the United States consists, and the twenty-seventh item of this enumeration specifies "the officers of the Army on the retired list." They are then by law a part of the Army. Section 1256 enacts that "officers retired from active service shall be entitled to wear the uniform of the rank on which they may be retired. They shall continue to be borne on the Army Register, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war and to trial by general court-martial for any breach thereof." Section 1259 declares that they may be assigned to duty at the Soldiers' Home, and section 1260 that they may be detailed to serve as professors in any college. It is impossible to hold that men who are by statute declared to be a part of the Army, who may wear its uniform, whose names shall be borne upon its Register, who may be assigned by their superior officers to specified duties, by detail as other officers are, who are subject to the rules and articles of war, and may be tried, not by a jury as other citizens are, but by a military court-martial, for any breach of those rules, and also may finally be dismissed on such trial from the service in disgrace, are still not in the military service. If Congress chose to provide for their qualified relief from active service and for a diminished compensation, it did not discharge them from their other obligations as part of the Army of the United States. And if because they were not required to do full service thereafter their compensation was diminished by the statute 25 per cent., that is no reason why the accounting officers should add a further limitation of pay not found in any statute. We are of opinion that retired officers are in the military service of the Government, and that the increased pay of 10 per cent. for each five years' service applies to the years so passed in the service after retirement as well as before. We also hold that the words "current yearly pay" in section 1262 require that when the increased pay for any period of five years is to commence the 10 per centum must be counted on the regular salary, added to its increase by any previous period of five years, so that the original salary of the rank and any additions of 10 per cent. previously earned for periods of five years constitute the current yearly pay on which said 10 per centum is to be calculated. The judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says: "The benefits conferred by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Captain Tyler will not be confined to the Army, but will extend to the Marine Corps, in accordance with the act of June 30, 1834, as found in the following section, No. 1,612, of the Revised Statutes: 'The officers of the Marine Corps shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances . . . as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers . . . of like grade in the Infantry of the Army.' This bonanza may be looked upon as a sort

of *per contra* to the unkind proposition lately made to abolish the corps by merging it in the Army. There are now ninety-two officers of marines (seventy-seven on the active list and twelve retired), of whom probably two-thirds are entitled to more or less arrears under the new style of computing service, or 'foggy' pay. The payment of these arrears will be a matter of time as, in the first place, the Fourth Auditor and Second Comptroller will have to determine who are entitled and how much is due, and in the second place, there is no money in the Treasury which can be applied to the payment of such amounts as accrued prior to July 1, 1879. These will have to wait until Congress makes an appropriation."

#### ACCIDENT TO COLONEL VAN VOAST.

THE Cincinnati Commercial of the 23d of March tells this extraordinary story of the accident to or assault upon Col. James Van Voast, 9th U. S. Infantry. We are glad to learn that Col. Van Voast is in a fair way to recover from his injuries which though severe are not reported to be dangerous. The Commercial says:

Gen. Van Voast, stationed in Texas, received orders to join his regiment in Dakota. On Saturday, March 11, in obedience to this command, he set out from his post, by a stage which left at midnight, for the nearest railway station—Abilene, Texas. He found in the stage as a travelling companion an extra driver, or a man claiming to be such, whose appearance he did not like; and a negro subsequently entering, Gen. Van Voast climbed to the boot of the stage, and took a seat with the driver. Fort Concho was reached shortly after daylight, and soon after leaving it, the driver, by whom he sat, cried, and the horses dashed rapidly down a declivity, "you will fall."

Thus far, and thus far only, can and does the General himself tell the story, for then consciousness for a long time ceased, and when he awoke partially to his senses again he was told that he had been thrown off by a runaway team and dragged by the horses.

Wednesday, March 15, last, Mrs. Van Voast received a telegram from St. Louis, purporting to come from her husband, saying he would be with her on Thursday. She accordingly sent the family carriage and the coachman Jim to meet the train. When it arrived Jim waited in vain for the General, and after all other passengers had come from the cars, entered them to look for his employer. He was in time to hear a railroad employee say: "Here, old man, get out, or we'll carry you back." Attracted by a bundle, around which was tied the variegated cord from an Army officer's hat, Jim looked closer, and through blood and dirt and horrible bruises, recognized Colonel Van Voast, who feebly whispering that he was almost dead, and for them to take him in the back way so as not to startle his wife, was carried by three men to his carriage and driven home. Dr. Fithian, the family physician, and Dr. Brooke of the Army, were at once summoned and found a shocking state of affairs. The patient was semi-unconscious from brain injury, and all but speechless. The lower left jaw was broken, the throat frightfully congested as from strangulation, the palate swollen to the size of a hen's egg, the tonsils black, and the eyes protruding from their sockets until the conjunctiva hung far over the cornea. With all this injury to the head, the entire body did not show the slightest bruise such as would surely have followed dragging but on his person was found a certificate signed "on honor" by George Washington, post trader at Abilene, Texas, that General Van Voast had been brought to that station unconscious from having been dragged, as it was reported to him, thirty yards by runaway horses, and remained unconscious fourteen hours, and had then been put on the train for home by himself and the telegraph operator. The anxiety of General Van Voast, injured while en route from one duty to another to get to his home, also en route, as constructively to a hospital, can be imagined; also his sending an unalarming telegram from St. Louis, but how an officer of his rank so injured was allowed to make the thirty-six hours' journey alone, unattended, his clothes even uncleaned, passes comprehension.

It is difficult to conceive the officers of the trains even overlooking his condition, or even so vigorous a soldier as the General surviving the trip. Many of these things he may doubtless be able to clear up when he fully recovers his speech—lost altogether for several days since his return—and mind, but there will remain still unexplained away, at least until further investigation, the fearful suspicion that it was the blow of a lasso that so suddenly stunned him on the stage's roof, and which put him into the condition of a man who has been hanged and cut down before life was quite extinct. To add to the mystery, his watch was dangling from his vest and his pocketbook seemingly intact when he reached home—though he may have left the fort with other moneys, and the smaller sums may have been left as a blind. Be all this as it may, allowing the story of the stage-drivers who brought him into Abilene to be true, the journey for thirty-six hours, in such a condition, unchallenged by any humanitarian, and American soldier-like refusing to complain or ask aid, will remain one of the most remarkable stories of the day.

Colonel Van Voast's family and that of his wife by whom he has two children, are among the most prominent in the country. The daughter of a former marriage, a young lady in society, was telegraphed to come from Boston on Tuesday, the physicians then thinking her father's life in danger.

The Commercial, of March 24, reports that Col. Van Voast was better on the evening previous. It adds: "John Davis, the colored porter of the sleeper on which Col. Van Voast came here from St. Louis, had the following to say last night respecting the injured passenger: 'Early Wednesday evening the Colonel was helped aboard our car by the conductor and porter of a sleeper belonging to another line. I don't know which one. The conductor asked me to get the bed ready soon, as the injured gentleman ought to be lying down. I fixed "upper six" and helped him climb into it. He could both walk and talk, although his words sounded like something was choking him every once in a while. His eyes were both black and his face and clothes were bloody. I said: "Colonel, how did you get hurt so?" and he said: "I was run away with on a stage coach and fell between the horses. They dragged me a long way, and 'tramped' all over me this a-way." Here the porter, with pantomime, made rapid motions with his hands about his head and neck. He said when I helped him in the berth, "Keep an eye on me to-night, will you?" And I said: "Yes, sir," and I did. He got up three times in the night for a drink, and each time he would try hard to clear his head and throat of

the blood which was gathered in it. When it came out it was black and thick. When we got into Cincinnati he wanted to get right out, but I said: "No, sir, wait till we get shut of the other passengers, and I will go out and look for your private carriage that you say will meet you. He walked to the carriage leaning on the driver's arm, I carrying the valise. He stood it like a soldier, and when I saw how he bore his suffering, I give you my word, I cried, I did, indeed."

#### "CLARENDON" AND GUN-METAL TESTS.

Sir: It is perhaps only in keeping with the stubborn faith of some persons in the strengthening qualities of a soft tube for cast iron guns, and their obvious if not confessed inability to substantiate that faith by any intelligent course of reasoning, that they should be a little obtuse as to certain experiments made by Sir Joseph Whitworth; or, understanding them, be weak enough to misapply them.

This little experiment of Whitworth appears thus far to have constituted the principal "stock in trade" of the friends of the lined guns; and its entire worthlessness for this purpose having been long since made perfectly clear, I regret the necessity for proving your correspondent "Clarendon" extremely careless, in order to escape the alternative of assuming him to be disingenuous.

Ten years ago Sir Joseph Whitworth tested a small cylinder (3.6 in. bore) of compressed steel, and proved it capable of extraordinary resistance to the strains of confused gunpowder. A cast iron cylinder of unknown physical properties was then charged with three ounces of powder and burst at the first fire into twenty-seven fragments. Finally another cast iron cylinder, not pretending to be of the same material as the other, was procured and lined with a coiled iron tube; relieved from all longitudinal strain by means of an external housing—the necessity for which assistance was distinctly stated—and thus aided burst at the fourth fire (5, 6, 8 and 10 ounces respectively) into one hundred and eighty-one fragments. It thus appears that the lined and unlined cylinders were tested under entirely dissimilar circumstances. Sir Joseph did not care a farthing which was the stronger, hence no effort was made to find out; he was honestly willing to give either of them every advantage over his steel cylinder, and he selected the lined cylinder for this advantage because of its inferiority in longitudinal strength.

It is to be regretted that Sir Joseph's fairness as an experimenter should not have been emulated by his admirers. "Clarendon" quotes so literally and at such length from these experiments that it is manifest he had the full text before him; and yet, after quoting all that served his purpose, and citing the superiority (?) of the lined cylinder, he overlooks or suppresses the following significant statement which, it will be seen, makes the experiment worthless for the purpose to which he has sought to apply it. Whitworth says of the lined cylinder:

"The area of cast iron was not sufficient to support the end strain, and the caps were held together by additional screws fitted into an external casing."

This paragraph is very conspicuous in the report and its omission by "Clarendon" is a little singular; having named it by, however, he appeals for judgment as follows:

"In comparison with results of such practical and valuable experiments as the above, does it not seem idle for the advocates of cast iron to be quoting the passive statical pressures sustained by cast iron cylinders filled with wax and the very questionable records of some antiquated Rodman pressure gauges?"

I might ask your correspondent what kind of pressure he thinks would be hardest on a gun or cylinder, a "passive statical," long sustained pressure, or the more impulsive, but less sustained strains of modern gunpowder. And I might also ask him to define the difference (which does not exist) between the antiquated Rodman gauge of ten years ago and that which has been used on our proving grounds, year after year, with admirably consistent and satisfactory results ever since; but I will refrain.

For the rest, let me commend to your correspondent the perusal of the last two columns of a letter which appeared in the JOURNAL of Jan. 14 last, where he will learn that the experiments on the testing machine (see Senate Doc. No. 4, 81) were not confined to a single pair, but that several pairs of heavy cylinders told the same story; also, that the experiment exceeded, in the masses and power dealt with, any similar experiment upon which important theories have been built; that Whitworth's test was duplicated with cylinders of good iron similarly treated, and with results confirmatory of those obtained with the machine; that next a pair of guns, more than double the weight of Whitworth's cylinders, were procured, identical in all respects, except that one was lined with a coiled tube by the best makers, and when proved as guns, not cylinders, by discharging heavy steel bolts from them, they too confirmed the machine (see Ex. Doc. No. 80 and R. 82). Military and civil engineers of reputation do not despise the fruits of such experiments. This is left for those who do not understand them. Most of our distinguished ordnance authorities of the past—thinkers, analysts, creators—would have rejoiced in such an instrument as that now so little appreciated by those whose pet theories have unfortunately been somewhat disturbed by it. "Clarendon" will, I hope, excuse your readers if they question the clearness of his judgment as to the value of such experiments when he has so conspicuously failed to understand the comparatively simple test of Whitworth's.

As for the remainder of "Clarendon's" letter it will do for an advertisement of Whitworth steel, which we already know to be an excellent material; which our Ordnance Department long since proved satisfactorily in an 8-inch gun of very poor design; which Woolwich seems willing to put on a par with Firth and Vickers;

which Germany and France do not seem to want, and which nobody can get, not even Whitworth himself, in masses sufficient for a large gun.

PENN.

#### THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

It is hardly probable that the House of Representatives will accomplish anything of interest to the two Services until the many distinguished legislators have had an opportunity of acquainting the country with their respective views on the tariff question, which has occupied their attention this week. As a large number of members wish to be heard on this measure, the debate is expected to last for weeks, so that the various important matters relating to the Army and Navy stand a small show of consideration at this session.

The Senate on Thursday passed the following bills: H. R. 697, to place Capt. William D. Whiting on the retired list of the Navy, with rank of commodore. This bill passed the House Jan. 27. S. 416, to reinstate Eugene Wells in the Army as 2d lieutenant in the artillery. S. 87, to settle the claims of the State of Kansas for repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities. S. 1117, to retire Bvt. Major-Gen. Meigs, with rank of major-general. This last bill was amended to read as follows:

Whereas, The President did, by virtue of the discretionary power vested in him by sec. 1204, Revised Statutes, retire Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General of the U. S. Army, from active service, to take effect on the 8th day of February, 1882; and

Whereas, At the date of his retirement the said Montgomery C. Meigs had served his country faithfully for over forty-nine and one-half years, and having been appointed quartermaster-general in 1831, twenty years ago, had, by advice and consent of the Senate, been brevetted to the rank of major-general on July 5, 1864, and had served under assignment to duty according to his rank of major-general by brevet for over seventeen years;

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to place Brig. and Bvt. Major-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs on the retired list of major-generals, according to his brevet rank, with the pay and emoluments of a major-general.

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Conger offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire by whose order and for what purpose the west entrance to the Soldiers' Home grounds is closed and admission to the grounds through the same forbidden.

The Senate on Friday of this week passed the bills for the relief of Assistant-Engineer Jabez Burchard and Passed Assistant-Engineer Benjamin C. Bampton.

In accordance with agreement made Thursday, on motion of Mr. Hisecock the House on Friday resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Butterworth led off by calling attention to the two most important clauses of the bill, relating to compulsory retirement. On that he presented a statement from the Secretary of War showing the effect the passage of this clause would have. According to this table forty-two officers would be affected immediately, and within the next five years one hundred and nineteen. The other clause was that relating to the reference of claims before the Quartermaster Department to the Court of Claims for adjudication. Inclination was shown to make a stubborn fight on these two points, and it is probable that the debate will run into next week. The Committee on Appropriations reported this bill March 29 as we published it March 18, with the exception of an amendment to the clause referring these claims to the Court of Claims.

Mr. Bragg spoke in favor of the provision for compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-two. He hoped that the committee would go even further in regard to retirements, so that the Army might be composed of young men and infused with fresh blood.

#### CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Several petitions from Army officers, relative to compensation for fuel were referred to the House Committee, on Military Affairs March 29. Also the petition by certain officers of the 23d Inf., praying for the reorganization of the Infantry.

Bills have been introduced in the House, (H. R. 5442), authorizing the appointment of Assistant-Engineer John W. Saville, U. S. N., as a Passed Assistant-Engineer on the retired list; H. R. 5443, authorizing the sale of the Charlestown Navy-yard, and H. R. 5386, for the relief of the heirs of Richard W. Meade; S. 1574, is for the relief of Pay Inspector J. N. Carpenter, U. S. N.

The Senate Military Committee, on the 22d of March, reported adversely on the bill, S. 677, to restore to his former rank Mirand W. Saxton, late 1st Lieutenant 24th Infantry, and now a private in the General Service, assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers. The committee present the orders of four General Courts-martial by which Mr. Saxton was convicted of offences of greater or less gravity—the last three under charges of dishonorable conduct. While awaiting the promulgation of the proceedings of a G. C. M. which had sentenced him to dismissal for fraudulent acts, he was allowed to resign August 20, 1878. The committee say: "This remarkable record requires no elaborate criticism from your committee. The indorsement of General Ord in reviewing the first sentence of the first Court-martial, that 'the department commander has observed the misconduct of this officer, and is afraid that time would be wasted in trying to lecture him into a sense of propriety,' seems to have been borne out by subsequent events; as since that indorsement was made this officer has been three times convicted by Courts-martial. Your committee do not think that the efficiency of the Army would be promoted by the restoration of this person to his former rank, and with such a record it is a matter of some surprise that he should ask it at the hands of Congress. Filled with this case, is a printed brief concerning testimonials from various persons, officers of the Army, etc., concerning Lieutenant

Saxton's character as a soldier while he was in the Army, and his general reputation since he has been out of the Service, and have received due attention, but they are not of such a character as to change the opinion of the committee. In conclusion, your committee beg further to state that they had this case under consideration in the last Congress, and after maturely examining all the circumstances and facts in the case felt justified in reporting it adversely. The committee still adhere to their former decision, and are more strongly convinced than ever that their former judgment was correct. They therefore report the bill back to the Senate adversely, and recommend its indefinite postponement."

The minority of the Senate Naval Committee, in their report in the case of Edward Bellows, recite the facts in his case, showing that he was dismissed the service on the finding of a G. C.-M., which bore this endorsement:

Respectfully forwarded, with the remark that the finding of the court is not sustained by the evidence, which fails to show that the accused received from the bank the amount of money he is charged with having received.

C. H. DAVIS,

Rear-Admiral Comdg. South Atlantic Squadron.

The minority hold that though certain bills of exchange were sold at an advance of \$909.60 on what he got for them, that money was not paid to Paymaster Bellows, and he is not responsible for it and should not be charged with it, and there was no just ground for the allegation that he had defrauded the Government. They say: "And it further appears that Paymaster Bellows is a gentleman of irreproachable character, a careful and efficient business man; that he was at the head of the clerical force in the subtreasury at San Francisco from July 1, 1872, until the time of restoration to his position in the Navy, and has the highest commendations from his superiors for his faithfulness, integrity, and ability in the discharge of his duties. And it is further found that he is endorsed in the strongest terms as a faithful and efficient officer by his superiors in the Navy with whom he has served since his restoration. We are therefore of the opinion that the bill authorizing the President to nominate him as paymaster ought to be passed. The question has arisen as to what position he shall occupy in the event of such nomination and a confirmation by the Senate. The bill provides that in the event of his nomination and confirmation he shall 'take rank and position on the list of such paymasters in the position where his name stands on the Register,' and the question that has been considered as to this feature of the case is whether or not he should be permitted to take that rank and position. In view of what has been stated, it is quite obvious that the dismissal of Paymaster Bellows was a great injustice to him, which should now be remedied completely, as far as can be done without doing injustice to other officers. On this subject there has been a difference of opinion. One view is, that the bill should be passed because it does not do any injustice to other officers whose names appear on the Register, and for the reason that, if this illegal and unwarranted dismissal had not occurred, Paymaster Bellows and those officers who stand on the Register below him would have passed along together in the same order that they are now in on the Register, and each man would have occupied precisely the position he now occupies, and if any change is now made the result of it would be to advance them by reason of an injustice done him; they would be the gainers and he would be the loser by the illegal act that has been done to him, as hereinbefore stated, and that they would have no right to complain if he is given the position he would have occupied, since there is no change from what their positions would have been if he had not thus unwarrantably been disturbed."

The Senate Military Committee on Tuesday, in addition to their action on their militia bill, S. 1529 (the bill is given below, their report on it appearing under our heading of State troops), decided to report adversely on the joint resolution to place Col. Thomas L. Crittenden on the retired list, with rank of brigadier-general, instead of his present rank. Several private bills relating to the volunteer service were acted upon.

All the nominations sent in last week and the artillery lieutenants were favorably disposed of. After concluding the above matters the committee adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee take this opportunity of expressing to our clerk, Capt. Wm. H. Gill, recently appointed to a position with the rank of captain in the Army, the high estimate it places on his long, faithful, and intelligent service as clerk of this committee.

Resolved 2d, That we congratulate him on his promotion and trust that he may long live to serve his country.

Resolved 3d, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the committee and that a copy be furnished Capt. Gill.

Mr. W. B. Taylor has been appointed successor to Capt. Gill.

The bill providing for settlements of accounts of Brevet Major-Gen. Edward Hatch, U. S. A., chairman of the Ute Commission, has passed both Houses of Congress.

The House has passed bills giving pensions to the widows of 1st Lieut. Henry M. McCauley, late 13th Inf., U. S. A.; Clement A. Finley, late Surgeon-Gen., U. S. A.; and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Joseph J. B. Wright, late a Colonel and Surgeon, U. S. A. Also, bills on increase of pension to the widows of Edmund C. Heintz, late a Captain, 6th Cav., U. S. A., and to DeWitt Clinton Thomas, late a Colonel and Brevet Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers. These bills have been referred in the Senate to the Committee on Pensions.

Senator Logan has gone to the Hot Springs, Ark., to be treated for his rheumatism, and expects to be absent some two or three weeks.

The Secretary of War transmits to Congress his estimates for the completion of the new post at Fort Lewis, Col. The purpose is to increase the four sets of officers' quarters to eight, for which \$40,000 is asked.

The bill giving full pay to Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, U. S. A., while on leave to serve in command of Franklin Expedition in the Arctic, which was referred to the Naval Committee of the House has been recommitted to the House, and referred to Military Committee.

No bills reached final action by the Senate Naval Committee at its meeting this week. The nomination or Capt. Erben was discussed again, but was not determined upon. The following bills were referred to various sub-committees: McPherson's bill for promoting the efficiency of the corps of chaplains of the Navy was referred to Vance's sub-committee. McPherson's other bill to regulate the promotion of graduates from the Naval Academy and appointments in the staff corps of the Navy and other purposes was referred to his own sub-committee. Bill to appoint John N. Quackenbush a commander in the Navy went to Jones. Bill to place Pay Inspector James N. Carpenter on retired list with rank of pay director was referred to Rollins. Mr. Anthony's bill to establish the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy was referred to himself, and the clerk was directed to communicate with the Navy Department for information on the subject.

Owing to the absence of Chairman Harris, who has been called away on account of the illness of his mother, there was no meeting of the House Naval Committee on Tuesday. On Thursday Mr. Morse had about completed his report on his bill to establish a prize fund for the Navy, and will submit it to the full committee at the next meeting. Mr. Thomas has prepared the resolution asking for an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the completion of the monitors, and is awaiting the return of the chairman.

The House Military Committee has reported favorably the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to settle the account for arms between South Carolina and the Government. This committee was also without its chairman on Thursday, and consequently there was no business transacted. The reorganization of the Signal Corps is the important subject now awaiting consideration. It will be taken up as soon as a full attendance of the committee can be had. The sub-committee are ready to report when called upon.

A correspondent of the New York World, "L. V. B. E.," speaking of the Beaumarchais claim to be brought before Congress April 7th, says: "Beaumarchais when he ruled France devoted his private fortune to buying ships and freighting them with arms, ammunition and provisions. When our soldiers were starving at Valley Forge Beaumarchais applied for reimbursement, and our Government has refused to recognize him and his descendants for five generations. France tried to put in an off-set when Jackson was President and acted like a madman. That claim now amounts to \$300,000,000 at 5 per cent. annual interest. The United States must pay that claim or fight." And yet Congress, in the face of this dire ultimatum, refuses to increase the Army and to build up a substantial Navy.

In the Senate on the 29th of March Mr. Harrison said: "I am also directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. No. 4) authorizing the President to place Thomas L. Crittenden upon the retired list with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general, to report it adversely. As there is not a written report accompanying the joint resolution, I desire to say for the committee that this adverse report does not proceed upon any lack of appreciation of the distinguished service of General Crittenden, but the committee have felt compelled to deal uniformly in all cases where retirement was asked at an increased rank over that held by the officer at the time of the retirement. Therefore, according to their rule, the committee have reported the joint resolution adversely. Mr. Beck: I ask that the joint resolution be placed upon the Calendar. The President *pro tempore*: The joint resolution will be placed on the Calendar with the adverse report of the committee."

The editorial gentleman who is detailed to this department of the JOURNAL would find it a great relief to the monotony of his existence if Congress could adopt the proposal of *Our Continent*, which suggests that the prosy Congressional Record be occasionally varied with rhyming paraphrases of the honorable members' speeches, something, for instance, after this style:

Then up rose Smith of Florida, the best of the debaters,  
And spoke about his measure for protecting alligators;  
He showed how tourists shoot at them without regard for reason,

And asked to have it made a crime to kill them out of season.  
Then Brown he moved amendment by inserting a brief clause  
Compelling alligators not to operate their jaws;  
But Smith he up and said of him who thought the subject comical,

That Nature, when she gave him sense, had been too economical.

And Brown, responding briefly, wished to say in this connection,

That Smith, in guarding reptiles, had an eye to self-protection.

Then Smith he flung a volume of the Message and Reports,  
And Brown was laid upon the floor a good deal out of sorts.

#### BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

S. 1466, by Mr. Conger, for the relief of Henry F. Brownson: *Be it enacted, etc.* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to reinstate Capt. Henry F. Brownson, late of the U. S. A., and to retire him in the grade of captain of infantry from the date of the passage of this act; and that he shall receive no further pay or allowances for the time he has been out of service. To the Senate Military Committee.

S. 1487, by Mr. Bayard (by request), to promote justice in the Army and Navy by excluding judge-advocates from courts-martial during consideration of findings: *Be it enacted, etc.* That during consideration by courts-martial of findings and of sentences, it shall no longer be the duty of a judge-advocate to be present, nor shall he be then present; and should any legal advice be required, he may be called into open court to give it. And the junior member shall

take and record the votes, and write the findings and also the sentences which may be imposed; all which papers shall be given to the judge-advocate on the reopening of the court. To Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1496, by Mr. Voorhees, to increase the pensions of certain persons who have lost a leg and an arm, or been permanently disabled in them, in the military or naval service: *Be it enacted, etc.* That all soldiers and sailors who are now receiving a pension of thirty-six dollars per month under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of soldiers and sailors who have lost one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in both," approved February 28, 1877, shall receive, in lieu of all pensions now paid them by the Government of the United States, and there shall be paid to them in the same manner as pensions are now paid to such persons, the sum of forty-eight dollars per month. Sec. 2. That all pensioners whose pensions shall be increased by the provisions of this act from thirty-six dollars per month to forty-eight dollars per month shall be paid the difference between said sums monthly from Feb. 28, 1877, to the time of the taking effect of this act. Referred to Committee on Pensions.

S. 1529, reported by Mr. Sewell, from the Senate Military Committee, to amend sec. 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms for the militia: *Be it enacted, etc.* That sec. 1661 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. That the sum of \$600,000 is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, equipments, ammunition, and other ordnance stores, and tents for the militia.

"Sec. 2. That said appropriation shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories on the basis of the Ordinance Department by the Chief of Ordnance of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Representatives or Delegates to which each State and Territory respectively is entitled in the Congress of the United States: *Provided, however,* That each State and Territory shall only be entitled to the benefits of so much of the appropriation apportioned to it as the proportion of the number of its regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia, as determined by the report of the Secretary of War made on the preceding first Monday in February, bears to the maximum number of active militia for which such State or Territory is entitled to the benefits of this act. And the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall be covered back into the Treasury.

"Sec. 3. That in time of peace the number of active militia for which each State and Territory shall be entitled to receive its apportionment of the appropriations made by this act shall not exceed 600 regularly uniformed commissioned officers and enlisted men for each Representative or Delegate to which such State or Territory is entitled in the Congress of the United States.

"Sec. 4. That the purchase or manufacture of ordnance, ordnance stores, and tents for the militia under the provisions of this act shall be made by the Chief of Ordnance of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and they shall be received for and shall remain the property of the United States, and be annually accounted for to the Chief of Ordnance of the Army by the Governors of the States and Territories, for which purpose the Chief of Ordnance of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War, shall prescribe and supply the necessary blanks, and make such regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the interest of the United States.

"Sec. 5. That all arms, equipments, ordnance stores, or tents which may become unserviceable or unsuitable shall be examined by a board of officers of the militia, and its report shall be forwarded by the Governor of the State or Territory direct to the Chief of Ordnance of the Army for the action of the Secretary of War, who shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

"Sec. 7. That for all the purposes of this act the District of Columbia shall be accounted and treated as a Territory entitled to one Delegate in Congress."

S. 1551, by Mr. McPherson, for promoting the efficiency of the corps of chaplains of the United States Navy: *Be it enacted, etc.* That section 1396 of the Revised Statutes be so amended as to read as follows: Sec. 1396. A chaplain shall not be less than twenty-five nor more than thirty-five years of age at the time of his appointment. No person shall be appointed as chaplain until he shall furnish proof that he is a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, in good standing at the time of his appointment, together with a recommendation for such appointment from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or from not less than five accredited ministers of said denomination; and further, no person shall be appointed as chaplain unless he has been pastor or assistant pastor of some church for at least one year. Sec. 2. That the chaplains of the Navy shall be paid during the three five years after the date of their commission, when at sea, \$3,100; on shore duty, \$2,600; on leave or waiting orders, \$2,200; during the fourth five years from such date, when at sea, \$3,400; on shore duty, \$2,900; on leave or waiting orders, \$2,500; and after twenty years from such date, when at sea, \$3,500; on shore duty, \$3,200; and on leave or waiting orders, \$2,800. And section 1556 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended accordingly. To Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1578, by Mr. McPherson, to regulate the promotion of graduates from the Naval Academy and appointments in the staff corps of the Navy, and for other purposes. Whereas the Naval Academy at Annapolis annually graduates a much larger number of young officers than can be advantageously employed in the Navy, while it educates for the United States young men chosen by the Representatives of the people from every Congressional district, giving them habits of subordination and discipline and that technical training which will qualify them to serve with success in the volunteer forces, naval and military, whenever the country shall have occasion to call its citizens to arms, and rendering them valuable in the organization of the militia, thereby repaying the people for the cost of their education; and whereas the whole number of officers in the several staff corps of the Navy is largely in excess of the present or any probable future needs of the Navy, entailing large expense on the Government without the opportunity of rendering adequate service therefor; and whereas it is not for the interest of the Government of the United States to continue to maintain, at a large annual expense, nine navy-yards and stations on the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, many of which are worse than useless for the purposes of the Government, and should be abolished, while others should be established as permanent institutions, and be put in a condition of efficiency necessary to the construction and repair of vessels of the United States: Therefore,

*Be it enacted, etc.* That after completing the prescribed course of four years at the Naval Academy, and after successfully passing all the prescribed examinations, there shall be retained for service in the line of the Navy, from the cadet midshipmen, only so many graduates as shall equal

the number of ensigns promoted to the rank of master during the preceding year; this provision to take effect on and after the 30th of June, 1886.

Sec. 2. That there shall be retained from the cadet engineer graduates only so many as shall equal the number of assistant engineers during the preceding year; this provision to take effect on and after the 30th of June, 1886.

Sec. 3. That the cadets to be so retained in the Navy shall be taken in the order of merit, as determined by the academic board of the Naval Academy; and the other graduates, not retained under the first and second sections of this act, shall receive their diplomas and be honorably discharged from the service of the United States until the country shall need their services in war. Graduates receiving diplomas and an honorable discharge shall receive one year's sea pay now allowed by law to cadet midshipmen.

Sec. 4. That after graduating at the Naval Academy those graduates retained for the service in the Navy shall serve for two years as midshipmen or sub-assistant engineers, eighteen months of which shall be spent in vessels of war commissioned for sea service, and shall then be examined at the Naval Academy by the academic board; and those who shall successfully pass the examination shall be promoted to the rank of ensign or assistant engineer, their relative standing to be rearranged by the academic board by such combination of the marks given at this examination with those given for the four years spent at the Naval Academy as shall be prescribed by the Navy Department.

Sec. 5. That the vacancies at the Naval Academy shall continue to be filled as now prescribed by existing laws.

Sec. 6. That hereafter all commissioned officers of the Navy (except medical officers and chaplains) and one-half the commissioned officers of the Marine Corps shall be appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy who shall have passed its prescribed examinations.

Sec. 7. That the active list of the medical corps of the Navy shall hereafter consist of fifteen medical directors, fifteen medical inspectors, fifty surgeons, seventy passed assistant surgeons, and twenty assistant surgeons.

Sec. 8. That the active list of the pay corps of the Navy shall hereafter consist of thirteen pay directors, thirteen pay inspectors, thirty paymasters, twenty passed assistant paymasters, and fifteen assistant paymasters.

Sec. 9. That the active list of the engineer corps of the Navy shall hereafter consist of ten chief engineers with the relative rank of captain, fifteen chief engineers with the relative rank of commander, thirty-five chief engineers with the relative rank of lieutenant-commander or lieutenant, fifty passed assistant engineers with the relative rank of lieutenant or master, and fifty assistant engineers with the relative rank of master or ensign; and thereafter the number of officers in the said grades shall not exceed the reduced number which is fixed by the provisions of this act for the several grades of the said staff corps.

Sec. 10. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to appoint four line officers of the Navy, not below the grade of captain, which, together with the admiral, the chief constructor, and chief engineer of the Navy, shall constitute a commission, who shall, without delay, report to Congress (if any) of the Navy-yards or stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts it will be for the interest of the Government to abolish as Navy-yards or stations, and to further report a general plan, and the estimated cost thereof, for the improvement of the Navy-yards or stations it shall recommend to retain and permanently improve to meet the present and future needs of the Government in the construction and repair of naval vessels.

Sec. 11. That no officer now in the service shall be reduced in rank or deprived of his commission by reason of any provision of this act reducing the number of officers in the several staff corps: *Provided,* That said inhibition upon appointments in said corps shall not apply to the cadet engineers now at the Naval Academy as may graduate at said academy, but no further appointments of cadet engineers shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy under section 3 of the act of 1874 until the number on the active list of said corps shall have been reduced to one hundred and seventy.

Sec. 12. That as vacancies shall occur in any of the grades of the medical, pay, and engineer corps of the Navy, no promotion shall be made to fill the same until the number in said grade shall be reduced below the number which is fixed by the provisions of this act for such grade.

Sec. 13. That all acts or parts of acts which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed. To the Senate Naval Committee.

H. R. 6374, by Mr. Chapman, to refund to Dr. F. O. St. Clair \$97.80, duties paid by him on a monument to the memory of Francis J. Townsend, late an apothecary, U. S. N., and who died on board the U. S. S. *Enterprise*, while in the discharge of his duty on the Mediterranean station; the said monument having been purchased by contributions from the officers and crew of the said steamer, the shipmates of said deceased. To House Committee Ways and Means.

H. R. 6387.—Mr. Talbot, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, March 24, reported the following bill, providing for the pay of Rear-Admiral Roger N. Stembel: *Be it enacted, etc.* That Rear-Admiral Roger N. Stembel, U. S. N., be paid, out of any unexpended moneys in the Treasury, the pay and compensation of a rear-admiral on the retired list from and after June 5, 1874, that being the date of his promotion to the retired list as a rear-admiral.

H. R. 5462, by Mr. McCook, to restore and fix the Inspector-General's Department of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.* That the Inspector-General's Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one Inspector-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of brigadier-general; three inspectors-general with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel; three inspectors-general with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel; and three inspectors-general with the rank, pay, and emoluments of major: *Provided,* That the offices restored to the Inspector-General's Department or added thereto by this act shall be filled by the promotion of the officers now in that department, and after these promotions by the transfer of officers of similar grades on the active list of the Army; and that thereafter appointments to fill vacancies in the Inspector-General's Department, and promotions therein, shall be made in conformity with sections eleven hundred and twenty-nine, eleven hundred and ninety-three, and twelve hundred and four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and in the same manner as in the other staff departments of the Army. And all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed. To House Military Committee.

H. R. 5530, by Mr. Pound, to authorize the President to restore Theodore Ten Eyck to his former rank in the Army, and to place him upon the retired list of Army officers: *Be it enacted, etc.* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to restore to his former rank in the Army, and to place upon the retired list of Army officers, Theodore Ten Eyck, late a captain in the 19th United States Infantry: *Provided,* That the said Theodore Ten Eyck shall be entitled to no pay or allowances as an Army officer for the time he may have been out of the military service, but shall, from the date of his restoration, be entitled to the pay and allowances pertaining to an officer of his rank on the retired list. To House Military Committee.

## RECENT DEATHS.

CAPT. THOMAS H. FRENCH, U. S. Army, a retired officer, died at the Planter's House, Leavenworth, Kan., March 27, 1882, aged 39. The deceased officer has a record of long and gallant service. He was a native of Maryland, entered the Army as private of the 10th Infantry Jan. 13, 1864, appointed 2d lieutenant in that regiment May 18, 1864, and promoted to 1st lieutenant June 23 following. He served in the field during the war and was brevetted captain Aug. 18, 1864, for gallant service during the operations on the Weldon Railroad. In the reorganization of 1866 he was offered a captaincy in the 44th Infantry, but declined; promoted captain 10th Infantry March 26, 1868, placed on the unassigned list May 19, 1869, and assigned to the 7th Cavalry Jan. 1, 1871, and retired from active service Feb. 5, 1880. While in the 7th Cavalry he was engaged in the many important Indian conflicts in which that gallant regiment was engaged, and at the Custer massacre in June, 1876, he commanded one of the three companies in Major Reno's battalion, having a horse killed under him June 26, when hemmed in by the Indians. In September, 1877, he was in the encounter with Chief Joseph and the Nez Percés at Canyon Creek, Montana. In this engagement a ball struck the seal ring worn by him on his left hand, chipping out a small piece and inflicting a slight wound in the finger. He coolly remarked: "If they shoot a little closer they may hit me;" and apparently had no further thought of the matter. The *Leavenworth Times*, of March 28, in its account of his death, etc., says:

Immediately after his death the undertaker was summoned and notification was sent to Fort Leavenworth. His remains were taken in charge by the military authorities, his effects sealed up, and a guard of honor, in charge of Lieut. Wallace, and consisting of Sergts. Caldwell, Saddler, and Ward, and Privates O'Neal and Williams, was detailed to keep watch through the night. All these served with the dead captain in his campaigns. The remains will be taken to Fort Leavenworth at 9 o'clock, March 28, where they will lie in the post chapel until the last honors are done, and the dead laid forever at rest in the National Cemetery. It is probable that Lieut. Wallace's company, having been with that commanded by the deceased through so many stubbornly-contested battles, will act as escort to the grave. In the Army none had a brighter record for bravery than Capt. French. He never commanded his men to go where he feared to lead them; and all under him respected him as a true friend in every emergency. Shattered and broken with wounds received in serving his country, his last few years were full of pain and suffering. He had his faults; but as he now lies in his coffin, one arm folded on his breast, the other by his side, so quiet and peaceful that he seems only to sleep, and shrouded in the uniform he had never dishonored by cowardice, we only remember that a brave man has been placed on the retired list forever.

## REAR-ADMIRALS SPOTTS AND SCOTT.

Secretary Hunt has issued the following General Orders:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1882.

The Secretary of the Navy announces, with regret, to the Navy and Marine Corps the death of Rear-Admiral James H. Spotts, on the 9th inst., on board the U. S. Ship *Brooklyn*, on the South Atlantic Station, of which station he was at the time in command. Rear-Admiral Spotts was a native of North Carolina and entered the Navy as a midshipman, from the State of Kentucky, August 2, 1837. He was promoted to the grade of Rear-Admiral May 28, 1881. Officially and personally Rear-Admiral Spotts won the respect and esteem of his associates in the Service and of his fellow citizens generally. He was in the active performance of his duties on a distant station at the time of his sudden death.

In respect to his memory it is hereby ordered that, on the day after the receipt hereof, the flags of the navy-yards and stations, and vessels in commission, be displayed at half-mast, from sunrise to sunset, and thirteen minute guns be fired at noon from the navy-yards and stations, flagships and vessels acting singly.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1882.

It is with profound regret that the Secretary of the Navy has to announce to the Navy and Marine Corps the death of Rear-Admiral Gustavus H. Scott, which occurred at his residence in Washington City, on the 23d inst., at 11 A.M. Rear-Admiral Scott was a native of Virginia, and was appointed a midshipman from that State August 1, 1828. He was promoted to the grade of Rear-Admiral Feb. 14, 1873, and was retired June 13, 1874, having reached the age of sixty-two years. From May, 1873, to June 13, 1874, he commanded the naval force on the North Atlantic station. Rear-Admiral Scott was a loyal and efficient officer, always prompt in the discharge of duty, and was highly esteemed both in public and private life.

As a mark of respect to his memory, it is hereby ordered that, on the day after the receipt hereof, the flags of the navy-yards and stations, and vessels in commission, be displayed at half-mast, from sunrise to sunset, and thirteen minute guns be fired at noon from the navy-yards and stations, flagships and vessels acting singly.

The funeral of Rear-Admiral Scott took place at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, from his late residence on G street, Washington, and was largely attended by friends of the family and officers of the Army and Navy. The pall-bearers were Admiral Bryson, Commodore English, Surgeon-Gen. Wales, Capt. Fillebrown, Gen. Drum, Gen. Macfeely, Gen. Crane, and A. Ross Ray. The coffin was draped with the American flag and covered with beautiful floral offerings. It was borne by eight sailors from the *Passaic*. The burial services were conducted by the Rev. Douglas Forest, pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church, and the body was deposited in Oak Hill Chapel.

POST CHAPLAIN ANDREW D. MITCHELL, U. S. A., died at Fort Grant, A. T., March 26, 1882. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed post chaplain from that State June 27, 1876.

MR. HENRY B. MYER, father of the late Gen. A. J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., died at Chicago March 29, 1882, at the advanced age of 87 years. He took a great interest in railroad cars, and is said to have been the first inventor of the sleeping car and to have sold out his patents to the late Senator Wagner.

MR. JOHN W. LYMAN, eldest son of Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Lyman, an aide-de-camp of Major General Heath during the Revolutionary War, died at Providence, R. I., March 23, in his 89th year.

CAPT. H. A. FAWCETT, who has just died, aged 91, served in the Mediterranean in 1804-5, and received a medal for gallant conduct in the Bay of Rosas. He is believed to have been the last survivor of those naval veterans who had had personal interviews with Lord Nelson.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—By its originator and Commander, the late Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. Previous to his death Gen. Burnside wrote a graphic descriptive account of the North Carolina, or as usually known, the Burnside Expedition, which he read before the Soldiers and Sailors Historical Society of Rhode Island, and presented the same to the society for publication and preservation in its archives. It will be published about May 1, 1882; price 50 cents. After supplying the regular subscribers to the publications of the society the number of extra copies printed will be limited to the orders received in advance of publication. All who desire an authentic account of this expedition should order at once. N. Bangs Williams and Co., Publishers, Providence, R. I.

ORDNANCE NOTES No. 173, of Jan. 10, 1882, contain the interesting article on "Machine Guns—their Status in Warfare," given in "Colburn's United Service Magazine" for October, 1881.

The "Art and Practice of Silver Printing," by H. P. Robinson and Capt. Abney, R. E., and "Modern Dry Plates or Emulsion Photography," by Dr. J. M. Eder, the German chemist, translated by H. Baden Pritchard, are two pamphlets issued in an American edition by the well-known photographers, Messrs. E. and H. T. Anthony and Co., 591 Broadway, New York. Those works may be of use to the many Army and Navy officers interested in photography, or requiring its uses in the line of their professional duties.

No. 12 of the second lines of the "Personal Narratives," published by the Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society, is a brief but interesting account of a "Cruise Along the Blockade," by Frank B. Butts.

The 2d Massachusetts Infantry was one of the best regiments in the volunteer service during the war, and its annals are well set forth, not only in the books published by Col. Gordon and Chaplain Quint, but in the brief papers read at the annual reunions of its officers. Three of these papers, by Col. C. F. Morse, Gen. S. M. Quincy, and Capt. Geo. A. Thayer, relating to Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, and other battles have been privately printed, and are models of such contributions to the material for history.

The Southern Historical Society Papers for March contain a continuation of Gen. B. T. Johnson's account of affairs in the Shenandoah, when Fremont commanded there, and when Confederate victories were picked up easily. "Who Burnt Columbia" is an article by E. L. Welles, who answers "Sherman," of course, but also, of course, gives no proof of his conclusion. He thinks that Gen. Sherman found no fire in the city when he entered. "From this it follows that the burning could have been done by no one else, and therefore must have been done by him." Other articles are on the Battle of the Crater, the Artillery at Gettysburg, the Confederate Treasure, etc.

Hubbard's Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World is a work of extraordinary enterprise, even in the world of advertising agents, whose enterprise is proverbial. In these two handsome volumes of 2,591 pages Mr. H. P. Hubbard, of New Haven, has collected the names and descriptions of over 33,000 periodical publications, including all parts of the world; and his facts and figures are all so admirably arranged, that reference to them becomes perfectly easy and the information intelligible. This work is much more than a Newspaper Directory; it is a Gazetteer and Atlas as well, being filled with valuable statistics of all sorts, industrial, educational, financial, political, and it is illustrated with many maps. A marked feature is its portraits and short biographies of well known editors, and its miscellaneous articles on the business and the growth of cities, states and countries. Apart from its special information upon newspapers, it is the most attractive and interesting work of the kind for miscellaneous information and good reading that we have ever seen.

## MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION.

ACCORDING to previous announcement, a general meeting of the Military Service Institution was held at Governor's Island, Saturday afternoon, March 25, for the purpose of hearing the annual report, and to afford an opportunity for the discussion of the paper by Gen. Fry, entitled "A Military Court of Appeal," published in No. 7 of the "Journal."

Among those present were Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, President of the Institution; Brig.-Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, Gen. William N. Grier, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Theodore F. Rodenbough, Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. H. Jackson, Brig.-Gen. John B. McIntosh, Major G. L. Gillespie, Major J. W. Barlow, Major John Mendenhall, Col. T. L. Crittenden, Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, Capt. D. C. Poole, and Lieut. Heman Dowd. The meeting was called to order by Gen. Hancock. Col. C. T. Larned, treasurer, having died March 17, his duties have been performed by Capt. Thomas Ward, vice treasurer, whose official statement was read setting forth that the association had on hand at the time the last report was made \$687.26; that the receipts for the year 1881 amounted to \$1,486.31; the expenditures for the year were \$1,708.43, leaving cash on hand \$465.14.

In his annual report Gen. Hancock, after giving some particulars of the "Journal of the Institution," which we have already published, said that it is the purpose of the Publication Committee to enlarge the scope of

the "Journal," giving special attention to reviews of the newest military books, descriptions of the latest inventions and improvements in military art and science, and to open a department embracing short historical sketches and like matters. The Secretary of War has directed a copy of the "Journal" to be forwarded to each military post for use in post libraries. The report further stated that the rapid growth of the collection of relics and trophies belonging to the association renders necessary an early increase of space for their proper exhibition and preservation. Application has been made for the large brick building in the Ordnance Yard, New York Arsenal, known as the "Clock Tower Building," on Governor's Island, which will answer the requirements of the Institution for the present in this respect. The library receives various publications from the Government, and many contributions are regularly made by foreign governments and individuals.

As Gen. Fry was unable to be present, discussion of his paper was deferred. The membership of the Institution is now about 700.

The Royal United Service Institution, the kindred institution in England, at their annual meeting held in London, March 4, reported 4,577 members, and a library of 19,920 volumes. Nine essays had been received in competition for the gold medal of the institution on the subject "The Best Method of Providing an Efficient Force of Officers and Men for the Navy, including the Reserves," and the subject for this year's gold medal would be "The Best System of Field Training Applicable to the British Army." The report of the referees on the essays was then read, and this gave the gold medal to Captain Lindsay Brine, R. N., and to Lieutenant Charles Campbell, R. N., honorable mention.

Number 9 of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution," which is now about to be issued, opens with the first half of a valuable translation, by Gen. Weitzel, of the latest German staff pamphlet on the "History of the German-French War, 1870-71." Gen. Weitzel, for the benefit of his readers, prefixes a brief account of events in the war prior to September, 1870, when the pamphlet itself takes up the thread of narrative. What strikes us in the German pamphlet is the extreme terseness with which everything is described—little more than the most general results being set down. But from the well-known German thoroughness and industry in writing, we may be sure that processes and details are described in tens of thousands of pages elsewhere. The main interest of the translation for American readers will be in that part of it relating to the administrative branches of the German army—the field telegraph service, the army mail service, and the supply of ammunition. In the succeeding number, Gen. Weitzel's translation will take up the subsistence department and the railway service. It is interesting to compare the translation he has already published with the one we give elsewhere, in this number, of a portion of the same article, and which we have had in hand for some time. A reference to our translation will serve also to correct some of the errors in names which appear in the "Journal of the Institute."

Capt. R. M. Potter gives us a glimpse of Spanish-American adventure, in "Mina and His Three Hundred"—the first installment of a history of Mina's expedition to Mexico, which Capt. Potter pronounces the most remarkable of all the unequal conflicts, of the Thermopylae kind, which have occurred on this continent during the present century. Capt. Potter, in 1835, derived the material for his sketch of this extraordinary invasion from Gen. J. D. Bradburn, of the Mexican army, a Virginian, who had been a lieutenant-colonel under Mina. But a fair copy of the manuscript was lost, as was also, afterwards, the original, and then the manuscript of a condensed account afterwards published by Capt. Potter in Texas, in 1840, while finally his scrap-book slip of the printed article was burned. We shall carefully watch our advance copy of the present article until we learn that the full edition of the magazine is safely issued.

The article on the "Sabre and Bayonet Question," by Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cavalry, is the most comprehensive and instructive article on the side it espouses that we have yet seen anywhere, either in American or foreign military literature; and a good many thorough and able articles on the subject have appeared in our own columns, from which Lieut. Bigelow quotes very freely. Briefly, we may say that Lieut. Bigelow holds that the sabre and bayonet are not obsolete—that the bayonet will be of greater use in the immediate future than in the recent past, and that if the sabre is ever abolished it will be only because we cannot perfect the troops in properly using it.

Finally, we come to the exhaustive discussion of a practically important question, that of "Army Wagon Transportation," by Asst. Q. M. Gen. S. B. Holabird. Gen. Holabird puts a problem—a company of 70 men and two officers are to march, with five days' rations and field allowance of baggage, from San Antonio to the Nueces; required, to find the least number of Army wagons for the trip. Solving this as a basis, Gen. Holabird discusses the condition of weather and roads, and then proceeds to speak of the organization and operation of large trains, with instances from the history of the war, wagons, harness, camping, pack mules, and pack saddles. The article is a thorough review of a subject specially interesting to those parts of our country where steam transportation is very limited or not known at all.

A despatch of March 26 from Winnipeg, says the Dominion Government has decided to increase the North West mounted police to 500 men. It is intended to abandon Fort Walsh, the present headquarters, and to establish them on the line of the Canadian Pacific. The government hope to exchange fowling pieces to Winchester rifles. Two officers will be stationed at Winnipeg to recruit.

## THE CASE OF SERGEANT MASON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,  
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1882.

The Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War:  
Sir: The record of proceedings of the General Court-martial in the case of Sergt. John A. Mason, Battery B, 2d Artillery, having been forwarded to the Judge Advocate General, who is required by sec. 1199 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (as amended by the act of June 23, 1874, 18 stat. 244) "to receive, revise, and cause to be recorded the proceedings of all Courts-martial," and in pursuance of that provision in the statute requiring me to revise proceedings of Courts martial, I have the honor to submit the following report, with the record in the case, together with all documents and petitions referred to this office praying for clemency in the case of said Mason.

[Here follow the charges and specifications against Mason and a statement of the proceedings and findings of the G. C. M., and of the facts in his case. The J. A. G. continues:]

Guiteau being in a reclining position on his cot, the evidence shows that a substantial brick wall intervened between him and the line of fire; he was, therefore, in absolute security from any effort Mason might make to shoot him at the time. The exclamation of Mason that he did not know whether he killed Guiteau or not shows that he fired purely at random or without any reasonable certainty of assaulting or killing him. Therefore, as Guiteau was beyond the reach of a musket shot from the position occupied by Mason at the time of the firing, is he guilty of an assault with intent to kill Guiteau as alleged and found by the court? In 2 Wharton on criminal law (7 ed., 1244) the following rules are laid down as being established in such cases:

"Where, however, there is wanting apparent and real ability to hurt in any way there is generally no assault."

Again at 1279 it is said:

"Where the ability to commit a felonious attack is both apparently and really wanting the offence is not complete." In a note under 2694 the same author cites an English case in which "it was held that 'shooting at another person' does not take place when the 'other person' is not in the place shot at." By this it is understood that the "other person" referred to was not in the line of fire, and, like Guiteau, was in absolute security from the shot, as much so as if he was one of the antipodes. As the ability to commit the assault was both apparently and really wanting, I am of the opinion that there is a material variance between the allegations and the proofs, and the conviction ought not to be sustained.

It is, however, proper to be remarked that the record shows that Sergt. Mason was guilty of an offence cognizable by Court-martial in time of peace, and he should have been convicted and punished under a proper specification. The 62d Article of War reads as follows:

"All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the foregoing articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or a regimental garrison or field officer's Court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and punished at the discretion of such court."

The word "crimes" in this article is held to comprehend, among others, the crime of assault with intent to kill, as charged and specified in this case, when committed by persons in the military service in a manner to "the prejudice of good order and discipline" of the Service. This has been held and established so often by precedent, that a citation of the cases would be superfluous. It will be observed that the jurisdiction conferred by this article is separate and distinct from that conferred by the fifty-eighth article for the punishment of the crimes and offences therein specified. By the latter article an assault with intent to kill, when committed by persons in the military service in time of war, insurrection or rebellion, may be punished by General Court-martial, regardless of the fact whether the commission of the offence was prejudicial to the good order and military discipline of the Service. The article being based on the assumption that by the vicissitudes of war the ordinary courts of the land are liable to be obstructed, and, lest offenders go unpunished, a Court-martial is directed to assume jurisdiction. In time of peace, however, a Court-martial can only assume jurisdiction of the crime of assault with intent to kill when committed "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." But while Sergt. Mason cannot, on the evidence, be considered guilty of the specific offence of assault with intent to kill as charged and found by the court, yet his conduct in recklessly discharging his musket at Guiteau's cell and his disorderly declarations made at the time, tended in a high degree to endanger the good order of the troops then present, as well as to disturb the public tranquility, and the court should have so found, as a lesser kindred offence to that alleged, by making the necessary exceptions and substitutions in its findings. Other questions might be raised touching the validity of the conviction and sentence in this case, but the foregoing reasons are deemed sufficient to justify setting the conviction and sentence aside, and it is so recommended.

J. G. SWAM, Judge-Advocate-General.

## NAVAL INSTITUTE PRIZE ESSAY, 1883.

A PRIZE of one hundred dollars and a gold medal of the value of fifty dollars is offered by the Naval Institute for the best essay presented, subject to the following rules:

1. Competition for the prize is open to all members, and to all persons entitled to become members upon payment of dues; that is, to all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, and to all civil officers attached to the naval service. But members who have been dropped for non-payment of dues are not eligible for membership until their arrears of dues have been made good.

2. Each competitor to send his essay in a sealed envelope to the Secretary on or before Jan. 1, 1883. The name of the writer shall not be given in this envelope, but instead thereof a motto. Accompanying the essay a separate sealed envelope will be sent to the Secretary, with the motto on the outside and writer's name and motto inside. This envelope is not to be opened until after the decision of the judges.

3. The judges to be three gentlemen of eminent professional attainments, to be selected by the Executive Committee, who will be requested to designate the essay, if any, worthy of the prize, and, also, those deserving honorable mention, in the order of their merit.

4. The successful essay to be published in the Proceedings of the Institute, and the essays of other competitors, receiving honorable mention, to be published also, at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

5. Any essay not having received honorable mention, to be published only with the consent of the author.

6. The subject of the prize essay is, "How may the sphere of usefulness of naval officers be extended in time of peace with advantage to the country and the naval service?"

7. The essay is limited to forty-eight printed pages of the "Proceedings of the Institute."

8. The money value of the medal may be given to the successful competitor if he so elect, and he will be made a life member of the Institute.

CHAS. M. THOMAS, Secretary.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. L. F. asks: When should the spike be worn by officers in the cavalry service? Should the spike or plume be worn at dress parade dismounted? Ans.—The regulations do not provide a spike for the full dress helmet of mounted officers, only the plume. The summer helmet for all officers has the spike. The plume must therefore be worn on all occasions where the helmet is worn, except, of course, during the season when the summer helmet is in use.

A. B.—Your question of last week is answered by a correspondent as follows: "Knight to Knight's fourth solves the chess problem in your issue of the 26th inst. If King moves down to the royal rank, Rook to Queen Rook's eighth mates next move. If King to Bishop's third, then Queen to Bishop's second and Queen a third mates. If King to Rook's third, Knight to Rook's second forces mate next move. This is the most difficult variation."

"ALPHA SIGMA" asks: 1. Is there any stated amount of money or property that a soldier must have in order to obtain his discharge? If so what is the amount? 2. Is there any general order on the subject, or can the soldier buy his discharge as in England? 3. What authority has the right guide of a company (not platoon) for bringing his piece to a carry at the command "guide right"? 4. What is facing distance? Where in tactics (cavalry), is it described, if at all? 5. What privileges, if any, has an honorably discharged United States soldier in citizen life, such as being exempted from taxes, etc., etc.? 6. What steps should I take to be transferred to the general service as clerk? 7. Is a general service clerk allowed transportation to place of enlistment? 8. Is he allowed any clothing allowance or commutation thereof? Ans.—1. Soldiers in the U. S. Army cannot purchase their discharge under any conditions. 2. The company is one of the units or sub-divisions which form the battalion, and the guide conforms to what is laid down in par. 189 relating to guides of sub-divisions in column. 3. If any number of men standing abreast with elbows touching are faced to the right or left, the distance from breast to back between each two files is facing distance. It is treated of on page 25, Cavalry Tactics. 4. None, so far as exemption from taxes is concerned. Indeed service in the Army, unfortunately, is not always a recommendation for preferment in civil life. 5. Apply to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department in which your company is stationed. 6. Yes. He is allowed the same as any other soldier. 7. His clothing allowance is the same as any other soldier.

H. M. P. asks: Is the Hartford to have a band on her after she is fitted out? If so, who is to be band master? How can I apply for a place in a Naval band, and how much do the members get a month? Ans.—If the Hartford is to be a flagship, which is quite probable, she will, no doubt, have a band of some kind on board. The members of the band are enlisted men, and are selected by the Captain of the vessel. First-class musicians get \$36.50, and second-class, \$31.50 a month. They are allowed one ration a day, equal to 30 cents.

A CORRESPONDENT from District Columbia militia asks: Is it proper for the right guide (or 1st Sergeant) of a company to carry his piece without bayonet fixed when the company is marching with fixed bayonets on parade or drill? I have seen the whole Pennsylvania militia right guides marching without when the companies were carrying fixed bayonets. Ans.—The Pennsylvania militia guides were wrong. Guides always fix and unfix bayonets with the company. See par. 189, Tactics.

J. P. N. asks: 1. Can any of your readers furnish me with the address of any member of the families of the late W. C. West, Commander, U. S. N., and the late John B. Ackley, late Surgeon, U. S. N.? 2. Also the date and place of birth and death of Anthony F. Holmes, late Act. Master, U. S. N.? Ans.—1. Mrs. M. J. West, widow of the late Commander W. C. West, U. S. N., resides in Washington City, No. 1006 Massachusetts avenue. John B. Ackley was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in October, 1861, and his appointment sent to him at Philadelphia, Penn., 1105 Arch street. He died in Sept., 1874. His last address given was Burlington, N. J. 2. In letter of Aug. 8, 1862, applying for appointment, Holmes stated: "The undersigned, a native of the city of Philadelphia, aged thirty-five on Dec. 19, 1862." Appointed Acting Ensign Aug. 19, 1862. Appointed Acting Master, in consideration of good service, May 9, 1864. Honorably discharged April 24, 1869. Did not die in the Navy. Address not known.

A CORRESPONDENT (N.) writes: "In the advance to Gettysburg, a finely equipped section of a mounted battery of artillery joined temporarily the division of cavalry commanded by General D. McM. Gregg. The authorities at the War Department are unable to give any information regarding it. The section performed some admirable service on the right during the battle of the 2d of July, 1863, and it should receive the credit which it deserves." Perhaps some of our readers, or their friends, can furnish the desired information.

C. G. asks: How should I address a letter to the Naval Academy to obtain information concerning examinations? Ans.—Lieut. W. T. Burwell, U. S. N., Assistant Superintendent, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

J. M. J. asks: Under the provisions of the present military code of the State of New York, can any commissioned officer swear into the National Guard a recruit, or must the enlisting officer be commandant of a company or battalion? Ans.—So far as we are able to ascertain the enlistment oath can be administered by any officer.

T. J. B. asks the address of the British College of Heraldry. Ans.—London, England.

A NEW MILITIA CODE FOR NEW YORK.—There are at present two more military codes before the State Legislature, one introduced by Mr. Roosevelt on March 8 and the other by Mr. Parker on March 27. The former is supposed to be the new code as overhauled by the committee of the National Guard Association, and provides for a minimum of 12,000 and a maximum force of 16,000 men, while the latter makes the minimum strength 14,000 and the maximum 16,000 men. It is claimed for both that they settle all the points lately at issue between the authorities and the National Guard. They make the necessary provisions for the service uniform and for annual encampments; improve the system of paying officers and men; fix the rank of certain staff officers, and in short contain all the provisions necessary to put the National Guard on a thoroughly efficient basis. They are certainly a great improvement on the old code. While all this arguing is going on in Albany the different organizations of the National Guard are kept in an unsettled state and suffer in discipline and efficiency. The sword of Damocles, which in the form of threatened disbandment had been suspended over them for such a long time, is scarcely removed, when this eternal wrangle over a new code comes up to disturb their repose. It would certainly be of great benefit for the National Guard if an understanding in this matter could be had and something definite adopted.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THE MILITIA.

As a result of the numerous petitions, memorials, resolutions, etc., which have poured into Congress this session asking for an amendment to the existing militia law, the Senate Military Committee on Tuesday submitted to the Senate a bill which will be found under our Congressional heading. The committee also presented a report in which they give a copy of the petitions sent to them from nearly every State as giving a fair and concise statement of the defects of the law and the proper remedy for them. They then go on to say:

A simple statement of fact appears to be a sufficient response to the resolution of the Senate. That an appropriation fixed in 1808 to provide for seventeen States, with a population of eight million, is inadequate to provide for thirty-eight States with a population of fifty million needs no argument. The Chief of Ordnance has for many years urged Congress to increase the appropriation; it was considered and favorably reported to the Senate by this committee in the Forty-fifth Congress, and we think it would be difficult to conceive any reasonable argument against it. In connection with a favorable consideration of the proposition to increase the appropriation, there are other points connected with it to which the committee deem it proper to call attention. The existing law is very crude; it simply provides as follows:

"Sec. 1661. The annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars is appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia, either by purchase or manufacture, by and on account of the United States."

It will be perceived that no provision is made as to the mode of apportioning the appropriation between the States, no requirements for accountability for the property furnished, or limitation on the disposition that the States may make of it. The greatest defect of the law, however, is that it does not allow the furnishing of tents and other articles necessary to provide for camps of instruction. To this omission of the law is largely due the disparity between the different States in the strength and efficiency of the militia. Your committee have deemed it proper, in addition to recommending an increase of the appropriation, to recommend also that the defect of the law relative to it be remedied. We accordingly report herewith a bill to increase the annual appropriation to \$600,000, and making provisions for its apportionment, and for the care, accountability, and disposition of property issued under it. We also provide in the bill that each State shall only receive such proportion of the amount apportioned to it as the actual number of its active militia bears to a fixed maximum, and we believe this provision wisely calculated to foster and encourage the formation of volunteer organizations in those States where but few now exist. There have been no material changes in the law relative to the organization of the militia since its original enactment in 1879, and it is obvious that many of its provisions are now obsolete and many amendments desirable. Your committee, however, deem the increase of the annual appropriation to be a matter of such apparent propriety that it is not likely to excite either opposition or debate, and we therefore report this bill for that special purpose, reserving the subject of a general revision of the law for more mature consideration.

MILITIA UNIFORMS.—M. Othenin d'Haussonville, who was in this country at the time of the Yorktown celebration, is now publishing in one of the French newspapers a series of articles called "Across the United States." He is surprised to observe that the uniforms of our militia are like the uniforms which were in fashion in Europe fifty years ago.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Trueman V. Tuttle.—The presentation of the marksmen's badges in connection with the celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the regiment came off at the armory, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, March 29. The armory was handsomely and tastefully decorated, and a brilliant audience, including a very large number of ladies, witnessed the performance of the evening. Gen. Brownell, at the head of his staff, was present and took the review. The badges were presented, with the accompaniment of appropriate speeches, the most interesting events of this part of the programme being the presentation of the Dakin and Strong badges, which were both won by Private Langcake, of Company H. He received these decorations at the hands of Chaplain Maynard, who prefaced the performance with a somewhat lengthy but quite inspiring piece of oratory, which was heartily applauded by the audience. The next event was the decoration of Private Bailey with the veteran diamond badge, after which General Brownell took the floor and delivered a happy speech in which he feelingly referred to his former connection with the regiment and which he wound up by reading a telegram he had just received containing some encouraging information in regard to the proceedings which are taking place at present in order to procure a new armory for the 47th regiment.

The affair in a social respect and so far as speechmaking is concerned was a complete success. This cannot be said of the military part of the performance. The formation, in which nine companies of twelve files each took part, was as good as the limited space would permit. There is no doubt but that the armory is entirely unsuitable, and the necessity of a larger one becomes apparent on the first entry. It took quite an amount of side-stepping and manœuvring to get the command in shape to open the ranks, which having at last been accomplished, the reviewing party having passed around, the review commenced. It was a crowded affair, but the companies acquitted themselves as well as they could under the circumstances. The movements of the manual which were executed were only fair. The wheeling into column of fours, at least in the three left companies, was bad. The alignments were not kept, and half of the fours did not even fall back to 32 inches. For all this some excuse might be trumped up in the crowded state of the hall, but for the manner in which the rear rank of the left companies behaved while standing at attention at order arms there is no excuse. Some men let go their muskets to adjust their dress and belts, others turned around and made remarks to the girls behind them, some even left the ranks entirely and went down stairs. We saw one man leave the ranks several times, coolly turning over his musket to a fellow with three stripes on his arm, who had been put there as a file closer for the purpose of preserving discipline and order, and who when the command carry arms was given was standing there encumbered with two guns unable to obey the command till his "friend" had returned. Such proceedings right in the face of what had been said a few minutes before about the energy and the hard work of the regiment are disgusting. Captains ought to look after these things. Men who cannot or will not preserve discipline, even

at an occasion especially got up to show off the efficiency of the organization to which they belong should be put out. There is too much of this sort of carrying on in the militia, and until some one takes this thing energetically in hand and infuses the right sort of discipline, no practical reform need be talked about.

**WASHINGTON LIGHT BATTERY**—Capt. F. P. Earle.—The battery fell in at 8 p. m. at the armory on Thursday evening, March 23, for outdoor drill, with the intention of having some exercises at the Park entrance on 59th street, but were prevented from carrying out this part of the programme by one of the policemen on duty at the Park, who ordered them away on account of having no permission. The march from the armory up 5th avenue to 59th street was handsomely executed. Being driven from the Park, the march was resumed up 5th avenue to 70th street, returning by way of 59th street to Broadway and to the armory. The battery during the march received instruction in the school of the battery dismounted, marching in column of files, formation of sections and platoons, marching in battery front, forming line to the front and to the right and left, oblique marches, etc., which were all creditably executed. The turnout was well attended, and the men presented a soldierly appearance. Overcoats were worn on the occasion.

The non-commissioned officers of this battery will give a reception on Friday evening, April 14, at the armory. The officers of the association are: President, 1st Sergt. David Wilson; Secretary, Sergt. G. W. Heimerl; Treasurer, Corp. J. S. Lutz. A good time is anticipated.

**EIGHTH NEW YORK**—Col. G. D. Scott.—The programme of drills, particularly battalion, prescribed by previous orders has run out, and a new series of drills for the month of April has just been announced in G. O., No. 3, dated March 27. The order directs as follows:

**Battalion Drills**—Cos. D, E, G, and I, April 5 and 13; Cos. B, C, F, and H, April 13 and 24.

**Division Drills**—Cos. D and E, April 10; Cos. F and H, April 17; Cos. B and C, April 20; Cos. G and I, April 26.

These drills include manual of arms, firings, and skirmishing, with the senior officer in command.

**Company Drills**, including manual, loading and firings, aiming and sighting (Wingate), under Capt. E. Barker, rifle instructor—Cos. F, April 3; H, April 10; G, April 12; I, April 14; B and C, April 6; D and E, April 25.

**Regimental Drill**, April 23. Roll call for all at 8 p. m.

Company commanders are directed to make a complete return of all State property now in their charge to the R. Q. M., without delay.

**Warrants** are announced as follows: Corp. G. W. Anderson, Co. D; Sergt. J. J. Sullivan, F; Sergt. J. Brodigan, G; Sergt. J. McCready, G; Corp. F. O'Brien, G; Corp. P. Reidy, G; Corp. B. McManus, G; Corp. J. Cremins, G; Sergt. M. J. Smith, H; Sergt. G. W. Lacombe, H.

Col. Scott left Wednesday, March 29, for Albany, on business in connection with the new Code.

**SEVENTH NEW YORK**—Lieut.-Colonel George Moore Smith, Commanding.—Ten companies, of 24 files each, turned out punctually at Adjutant's call on Friday evening, March 24, and were formed into line promptly, as usual. The manoeuvres of this evening consisted of a dress parade, a review, and some battalion exercises, the latter concluding with the loadings and firings, all under command of Lieut.-Colonel Smith. The dress parade was a handsome piece of business. The manual along the whole line, which occupied nearly three sides of the hall, was excellent, the 1st sergeants reported in handsome style, and every man in ranks was steady and attentive. At the conclusion of the parade the commanding officer directed each company commander to make a thorough inspection of the pieces, after which the ranks were closed and the preparatory exercises for marching in review executed. The battalion was then wheeled into column of companies, which, for the purpose of making room for the wheeling, had to be closed in mass on sixth company, and at the command take wheeling distance, each company, as the proper distance was gained, started the march. These exercises were several times repeated. The wheels were generally very good, the breaking into column of fours, when arriving at the farthest end of the hall, and the formation of the latter into line, was well done. The trouble was that after making the second wheel the companies were too tardy in taking the touch of elbows to the left where the guide had been announced, which spoiled the alignment in nearly every instance to a greater or less extent just at the point where a steady unbroken front was required. The men required too much coaching and talking to during a movement which they should thoroughly understand, and on which they have had all the instruction that is necessary. The officers were not to blame here. Formation of divisions on and to the left, breaking into column of fours, and marching in the latter formation, passed off well, only there are a few individuals in ranks who swing their arms too much when marching by fours, and thus spoil the appearance of the companies to which they belong. If file-closers attended to their duty this could be prevented. The firings by wing, company, battalion, file, rank, etc., were all that could be desired, and the regiment deserves special commendation for the manner in which they executed the command "fire" along the whole immense line.

The Seventh Regiment Athletic Games were held in their armory on Saturday evening, March 25, with music by the regimental band. A one mile walk, with three starters, was won by B. W. Anderson, Co. B, in 9 minutes; the one mile run, six starters, after a hard struggle, by George Colyer, Co. A, time, 5 m. and 20 secs. W. D. and G. H. Preston, of Co. D, captured the three-legged race, 50 yards, which afforded the audience much amusement. The quarter-mile run was won by W. M. Ballard, of Co. G, in 64 seconds. W. D. Preston, of Co. I, won the 100 yard dash. Time, 10½ seconds, and also the 20 yards potato race. J. N. Stearns, Jr., of Co. I, won the final heat of the three mile bicycle race. Time, 10 m. 8½ seconds. The 600 lb. tug of war team of 4 men, was won by Co. B. The heavy weight tug of war team, 6 men, had a walk over. A tug of war between the right and left wing, 15 men a side, and which was won by the right wing, finished the performance.

**TWELFTH NEW YORK**—Col. S. V. R. Cruger.—The battalion drill of the left wing, announced in recent orders, took place on Monday evening, March 20, under command of Lieut.-Col. Wilson. Four commands of 12 files reported at the formation, which took place at 8.25 p. m. The movements were almost the same as those performed at the drill of the right wing, and consisted of marches in column of fours, formation of line on right and left, close column on and to right and left, marches in double column of fours, formation of line by two movements, etc., and ended with the loadings and firings. The drill was kept up till 10.20 p. m. Mistakes on the part of officers were not so frequent as on the occasion of the last drill, the most serious one being in formation of double column of fours, when the color company started to execute double column of companies and brought the movement to a standstill. When repeated, it

was well executed. The deployments to the right and left and to the front were creditably performed, and the formations of line by two movements looked well. After a rest the loadings and firings were taken up, and in this the left wing acquitted itself better than the right. The pieces at ready were, however, held too low. This should be looked after, particularly by the file closers, who are excused from going through the drill themselves for the purpose of looking after the men and correcting their mistakes, but who, we are sorry to say, are here, as well as nearly everywhere else, negligent in the performance of their duties, and very little better than wooden men. Some of the volleys fired were extraordinarily good. After the close of the firings battalion movements were again taken up and continued, with reasonably creditable results, till the close of the drill at 10.20 p. m.

**NINTH NEW YORK**—Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery commanding.—The battalion drill of the left wing, under command of Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, came off on Thursday evening, March 23, with five commands of twelve files. The formation was dilatory, the men being behind time in making their appearance. It was sixteen minutes past 8 when the first command for falling in was given in the company rooms, and then it had to be repeated, and five more minutes elapsed before the first company made its appearance in the drill hall. Formation of line took about ten minutes, at the expiration of which the command was turned over to the commanding officer in fair shape. The first command was fours right, which the first set of fours executed with a front of six files. This being corrected the march in column of fours proceeded. It was ragged, with badly kept distances and alignments, and step out of cadence. On right into line, which followed, was better executed, and would have been a good movement if the command halt had been given at the proper time in each case; some of the company commanders allowed their companies to pass beyond the alignment. From this the command right of companies rear into column was given, which was spoiled because the fourth company in wheeling to the left by fours became somewhat demoralized, so that the company went too far to the rear. Repeated by the left flank this movement was more successful, yet the former fourth and now second company again failed to execute the fours right in good shape, which seemed this time to be the fault of the commandant of the company, whose command was neither positive enough nor well timed. Breaking into column of fours, wheeling into line, and advancing by battalion front were well done. Forming close column of companies on the left was somewhat spoiled by the second and fifth companies taking too much distance, and in the march in column of companies the distances were not very well kept, while the march by the flank of companies was very well done. This was followed by close column on first company, right in front, and deployment on first company faced to the rear, the latter being about the worst executed movement of the evening. When the first company had wheeled about instead of being dressed up to the markers, who had closed in properly, it was marched clean over them, and tactics were reversed by compelling markers to conform to the movement of the company. The second company got lost entirely. The captain marched them two yards to the rear, halted, attempted to wheel the fours to the left about, changed his command to the right on interference of the field officer, and after a series of blunders which we were unable to follow, at last got into his proper position by the command about face. The colonel to prevent blunders now cautioned the command that the formation was reversed, the left being on the right, but evidently with no effect, as appeared from the manner in which the next movement was executed. It was close column on first company left in front in which the fourth and fifth companies went straight to the front and did not discover their mistakes until the remaining companies had completed their dressing. After this the column was deployed on fifth company, which was executed without blundering. This drill again demonstrated the usual defect of the National Guard, which is want of application to tactics on part of officers, and it is hoped that this report will wake some of them up to a somewhat better appreciation of the requirements of their positions. The men and non-commissioned officers were lax in their discipline, and the whole drill did not by any means come up to the performance of the right wing on Monday evening. Sergeants in marching up details, etc., should preserve a military and soldierly bearing as well as the men, and hold their muskets at the carry.

Company H, Capt. Chapman, will give a reception in full dress uniform on the second Friday in May.

**SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK**—Col. Richard Vose.—Companies A, C, and D met on Monday evening, March 27, at the armory for battalion drill. It was not considered safe, nor was there room enough, to put the whole force present on the floor at once, so four commands of eight files each were detailed for the drill, and the men thus rendered supernumerary, were posted as sentinels around the hall. Lieut.-Col. Palmer took command of the drill. The manual was very creditably executed, and the marching exercises passed off without much blundering of any consequence. The drill consisted of marching in column of fours, which the men executed very well, marching in battalion front and in column of fours by the flank of subdivision, formation of close column on first and fourth companies, and the deployments, marches in company front, etc., all of which were executed by the men with reasonable credit. The movements were performed with promptness and without hesitation. When about half of the drill time had expired Col. Palmer fell out the captains and put a lieutenant, all of whom have to be present, in charge of each company. The movements thus executed were about the same as previously explained and passed off very well, except that at one time the officer in charge of the first company, which had become the left company by a reversion of the battalion, got his company in some inexplicable manner turned about. This was the most important mistake made during the evening. Shortly before the close of the drill Col. Palmer turned the battalion over to Major Landon, who, after performing a few movements, dismissed the battalion.

**TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK**—Col. Rodney C. Ward.—In General Orders No. 11, March 27, 1882, Col. Rodney C. Ward assumes command of the regiment, and reappoints all the regimental staff of his predecessor, Col. J. N. Partridge, which consists of the following officers: Eugene W. Bard, Adjutant; William W. Rosier, Quartermaster; George W. Street, Commissary; Edwin A. Lewis, Surgeon; Edward S. Bunker, Asst. Surgeon; Charles H. Hall, Chaplain; Walter N. Walker, Inspector Rifle Practice.

Eight o'clock on Monday evening is appointed as the time for transaction of regimental business.

The first promenade concert of the 23d will take place at the armory on Saturday evening, April 1, preceded by a review and dress parade of the regiment before Major-General James Jourdan, commanding 2d Division.

We understand that Col. Ward's commission has been

dated back to June 25, 1863, the date of his previous commission as Colonel of the 23d.

**NEW YORK**—The "Citizen Corps" of Oswego was inspected at the armory, on March 22, by Col. John T. Mott, who expressed his satisfaction with the condition of arms, uniform, and men. The latter wore their new helmets for the first time, in which they presented a soldierly and neat appearance, and executed their drill in a handsome manner.

Capt. R. E. Bascom, 9th Sep. Co., has tendered his resignation. He has been in the National Guard for six years and was promoted Captain in 1878.

The 35th Separate Company, Oneida, was mustered out March 22.

Frank M. Bonta, 2d Lieut., 41st Sep. Co.; Geo. G. Bevans 1st Lieut., 32d Sep. Co.; E. C. Siglar, 2d Lieut., and Wm. Wilson, 1st Lieut., 34th Sep. Co., have received their commissions.

The National Amateur Athletic Association have approved the Inter-Military Amateur Athletic Games of Co. H, 22d regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. Mr. W. B. Curtis, of the N. Y. Athletic Club, will act as referee, and Mr. W. E. McEwen, of the National Association, will do the handicapping. The games will take place on Saturday, April 15, at 2 p. m., on the grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club, 8th avenue and 56th street, New York. Entries close April 8, and must be sent to G. W. Willis, 319 Broadway, New York.

Co. K, 23d regiment, will give their closing drill in the armory on Thursday evening, April 13. The drill exercises will commence at 8 o'clock, followed by a dance at 9.30 p. m. The opening of the gymnasium of the 13th on Saturday evening, April 1, is expected to be a grand affair. The marksmen's badges will be presented on Friday evening, April 6. We have learned that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, chaplain of the 13th, will address the marksmen.

The Oswego Times, of March 25, says: "Adj't-Gen. Townsend, accompanied by Inspector-Gen. R. S. Oliver, General Inspector of Rifle Practice; A. S. Barnes, Chief of Ordnance; D. D. Wylie and Gen. Molineaux, will this week leave on a tour of inspection throughout the State to select a camping site. We would renew our suggestion that Fort Ontario, in this city, is the best site that can be found anywhere, and suggest that the Adjutant-General and his associates be invited to come here and look the ground over."

The 19th Separate Company, Capt. and Bvt.-Major Wm. Haubennestel, commanding, assembled for drill in the school of the soldier and company on the evening of the 29th. The company, 18 files, were turned over to the Major in fine shape. Marching in column of fours, breaking to twos and single file, and the manual of arms were thoroughly taught, and, as a crowning feature, guard mounting was a success. There are now 63 active members on the company roll.

The Governor has settled the question of the Brigadier-Generals of the 2d Brigade by the appointment of Mr. Louis Fitzgerald, formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 7th New York, to the position. Gen. Fitzgerald is now President of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York. He has been in the National Guard since 1857, when he entered the 7th regiment, where he served as private, corporal, and 2d lieutenant until the outbreak of the war, when he accepted the position of captain of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves. He served afterwards with distinction on the staff of Generals Phil. Kearny and Birney, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. After the war he returned to his regiment, served as 1st lieutenant until he was appointed adjutant, and was elected captain of Co. A, which he declined. He was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment in November, 1876, which position he retained until his resignation in 1881.

The "Figure of Merit" or comparative efficiency in rifle practice displayed by the different organizations of the National Guard during the year 1881, as reported by Gen. A. C. Barnes, Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., has just been officially published by G. O. No. 3, A. G. O., S. N. Y. We published a synopsis of this report in JOURNAL of Feb. 11, 1882.

The reception and drill of the non-commissioned officers of the 32d regiment, which came off at Turn Hall, Broclyn, on Monday evening, March 27, was a success both in a military and social respect. The drill took place under command of Lieut.-Col. Wunder, of the 32d, and the marching and manual were both excellent performances. Being composed entirely of non-commissioned officers, this is only as it should be. A guard mount, which was a complete success, concluded these exercises. Nearly all of Gen. Brownell's staff, and a host of the field, staff, and line officers of the Brooklyn regiments, were present.

**OHIO**—The 6th Battery, O. N. G., and band of the 8th Regiment, O. N. G., were inspected on the evening of March 27, at the Akron City Armory. The quarterly inspection of the battery always draws a large number of visitors. Adj't. Taggart, of the 8th, was the inspecting officer. Capt. Ewert commanded the battery, and Drum Major Cook directed the movements of the band. The usual form of inspection was gone through in a quite creditable manner. Everything was clean and neat. The alignment was good, and the march in review remarkably steady. The men have a rugged, old soldierly appearance that is gratifying to see. A number of the men saw service during the late war. Jas. Potter, late bugler of the 5th U. S. Infantry, is bugler for the battery. The 6th now has a membership of 75 men. A number of unworthy men have been discharged during the past six months and about 20 good men admitted. The 8th's band numbers 20 pieces. C. E. York is its new band master and is doing good work. At the close of the inspection some difficult music was well rendered.

Co. E, 8th O. N. G., located at East Palestine, is in a prosperous condition under command of Capt. Hamilton. The Cleveland Light Artillery have adopted the light cork helmet.

The Forest City Guards (Cleveland), Capt. A. H. Van Peit, attended service at the Third Baptist Church last Sabbath in full dress uniform.

Co. K, 14th O. N. G., is rejoicing over new and commodious quarters.

The Cleveland Grays' Carrot Club gave its first reception on the evening of the 23d.

Major A. F. Whittaker of Youngstown, is Captain of the Iron Guards, one of the largest companies in the 8th, having 80 members.

The 8th is now owner of the fine floral ship that adorned one of the arches of the Catafalque at Cleveland, during the Garfield obsequies. It was presented as a token of appreciation of the services of that Regiment on that occasion. It is in charge of Col. A. S. Conger.

**MAINE**—There has been much discussion among the officers of the Maine militia as to whether a colonel who appoints a man not enlisted in a company to a position on the non-commissioned regimental staff can by order reduce him to the ranks and put him into one of the companies as a private. A correspondent some time since referred to us a question in which the case was stated, however, as that of a private who had been appointed from a company to a non-

com. staff position. This we answered to the effect that the colonel had the power to reduce a non-commissioned staff officer and transfer him to any company of his regiment. In thus deciding we followed the laws, customs, and precedents of the Regular Army and the New York militia. Another correspondent puts the case in a somewhat different light. He says: "The colonel, as is the custom, appoints a non-commissioned staff officer from outside the militia, and for cause decides to reduce him; by what authority can the colonel, by order, send him to any company in his regiment? It must be borne in mind that the Maine Militia Law of 1880 authorizes only the company commander to make enlistments for and recruit his command. Whenever, then, a colonel may promote a soldier to the non-com. staff, that soldier is virtually discharged from his company, his name having been stricken from its rolls and a new enlistment made to fill his place; does not your answer to 'Correspondent' ignore the authority vested in the company commander? The law and practice in the Regular Army is unquestionable, but the Maine Militia Law differs from it very widely, as you will perceive, in the manner of keeping up its forces, and what is Regular Army practice—in the case under consideration—has not yet obtained to be customary in the Maine militia. It comes up now an entirely new question." The question is a theoretical rather than a practical one. If the colonel is dissatisfied with the non-commissioned officer, he can procure his discharge by recommending it to the Governor, who is the Commander-in-Chief, or if the man has committed a military offence he can be tried by Court-martial and be fined or dismissed, or both. If the man makes an application in writing for his discharge, the colonel has authority to grant it. Section 93 of the Maine Militia Law provides that the system of discipline and tactics provided by the Regulations of the Army shall be in force for the government of the Maine militia. It is held by some military authorities of high standing in Maine that, as under section 10, New Army Regulations, regimental sergeant-major, Q. M. sergeants, saddler sergeants, etc., are given rank before commissary sergeants and hospital stewards, and as section 913 prohibits reduction of the two latter to the ranks, the power given to the colonel by section 172 for reduction of certain non-commissioned officers does not include the regimental staff. With this we do not agree. The commissary sergeants and hospital stewards belong to the general staff of the Army, and receive their warrants from the Secretary of War, whereas the regimental non-com. staff are appointed by the regimental commander, from whom they receive warrants, which state that they continue in force during the pleasure of the regimental commander. Nor does the law and practice obtain in the Army of enlisting regimental non-com. staff officers as such; on the contrary, they enlist as mere soldiers, and receive their appointments afterwards. If the Maine law allows the former practice then the Army rules cannot be applied. We are also inclined to believe that the last amendment of the Maine militia law under which captains enlist their own companies prevents the transfer to a company of reduced non-commissioned officers, though the commander in chief can, as we have said, discharge the man if incompetent, or have him punished by a Court-martial if guilty of a military offence. As already stated, it is a mere theoretical question under the Maine law, but like all such questions it is discussed with great fervor, and one opinion is as good as another. The only authority that can finally settle it, is the full bench of the judicial court of Maine on appeal.

We learn that Gen. Brown, the colonel of the 1st Maine regiment, is decidedly of the opinion that under the Maine law a colonel cannot reduce a regimental non-commissioned staff officer to the ranks, and that Gen. Chamberlain, the major general commanding the militia, has so decided the case in question.

MASSACHUSETTS.—G. O. No. 4, A. G. O., March 17, states that in view of the retirement from office, under a recent decision of the Supreme Judicial Court, of a large number of military officers, the Commander-in-Chief expresses his cordial appreciation of their services in the interest of the militia, and of their official and personal courtesies to him.

The Boston Herald advocates the passage of the bill regulating the pay of the militia now before the Legislature. It shows by figures that under the present system officers and men are out of pocket, and concludes as follows: "Is it to be wondered at that instances are by no means rare when men have been elected to office, not because of their military abilities or knowledge, but simply because they could afford the time and money? During the past seven years the militia has known many instances where first-class men in every respect have refused to accept promotion in the militia because they could not afford it." This bill, which had been reported back by the Committee on Military Affairs, with the recommendation that it ought to pass with certain slight amendments, was up for debate in the Legislature on March 28. It was opposed by Mr. Allen, of the Treasury Committee, on the score of economy, while Mr. Haile, of the Military Committee, made a clear and convincing argument in favor of the bill, which determined the House to order it to be engrossed. The following is a full text of the bill:

Section 1. Section 130, of Chapter 14, of the Public Statutes, is hereby amended to read as follows: "There shall be allowed and paid to officers and soldiers of the volunteer militia on rolls and accounts in such form as the Commander-in-Chief may prescribe, as follows, to wit: For the duty prescribed in sections 100, 101, 108, 109, 113 and 117, commissioned officers shall hereafter be allowed and paid the same pay per diem as is prescribed for officers of like grade in the United States Army, viz.: Brigadier-general, \$15.28; colonel, \$9.73; lieutenant-colonel, \$8.33; major, \$6.95; captain, (mounted), \$5.55; captain (not mounted), \$5; adjutant, quartermaster and paymaster, \$5; 1st lieutenant, (mounted), \$4.75; 1st lieutenant (not mounted), \$4.17; 2d lieutenant (mounted), \$4.17; 2d lieutenant (not mounted), \$3.89; chaplain, \$4.17; non-commissioned staff officer, \$2.50; every member of a band, \$4, and every other enlisted man, \$2. And there shall be allowed for each horse actually employed by officers and soldiers authorized by law to be mounted, and for each draft-horse employed in the Artillery the sum of \$4 per day, which shall be in full for all keeping and forage."

For all other duty under orders of the Commander-in-Chief, unless otherwise specially provided, or as a witness or defendant under summons, as provided in section 145, there shall be allowed and paid to each general, field, and staff officer, the sum of \$4; to every other commissioned officer the sum of \$2.50; to every member of a band the sum of \$4, and to every other enlisted man the sum of \$2 per day.

To each assistant adjutant-general of brigade there shall be allowed and paid the sum of \$20 per annum; to each adjutant the sum of \$50 per annum, and to each paymaster the sum of \$12.50 per annum for each company in the command to which he is attached. There shall be allowed and paid to each officer detailed by competent authority to perform the duties of another the pay and allowances of the grade or office so filled, provided that no officer shall be paid for duty under two officers at the same time, nor two officers for the same duty.

Section 2. So much of sections 108, 111, 100, 101, 109, 113, 117, 130 and 143 of the Public Statutes and all other sections or parts of sections inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

With a view to the proper instruction of non-com. officers Col. Strachan, of the 9th regiment, directs that a school of

instruction be established for non-commissioned officers, under the supervision and control of the adjutant, to embrace the general duties of non-com. officers, of guides, guard mounting, battalion drill, etc.

Col. Joseph A. Ingalls has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of major, and Col. Ezra J. Trull aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain.

The 2d Massachusetts Artillery Association has chosen the following named officers: President, Lieut. Fredk. Grant; vice-presidents, Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, Sergt. F. Marshall, Capt. F. A. Lull, Lieut. B. F. Dwinell, and Sergt. A. Fuller.

Commissions have been issued as follows: 2d regt.—Co. F, O. L. Frink, of North Adams, Captain, vice Richardson, discharged; F. M. Farley, 1st Lieut., vice Frink, promoted; E. Barnard, 2d Lieut., vice Farley, promoted. 8th regt.—O. O. Lougee, of Newburyport, Adjutant, vice Fry, promoted. 6th regt.—Co. G. F. E. Cleveland, of Lowell, 2d Lieut., vice Cowen, discharged. Battery B, Light Artillery, Mason A. Boyden, 1st Lieut., vice DeFon, discharged. Appointed—Dr. George W. Snow, of Newburyport, Surgeon, 8th regt.

CONNECTICUT.—G. O. 3, A. G. O., March 15, publishes result of target practice in 1881 in the different organizations, the names of marksmen, sharpshooters, and the classifications. The 1st regt. takes the lead with the general figure of merit of 70, the standing of the different companies being as follows: Co. A (Hartford), 50.48; B (Hartford), 64.61; F (Hartford), 71.06; G (Manchester), 48.79; H (Hartford), 74.73; K (Hartford), 73.13. The order does not give the figures of merit of the other organizations, although it publishes the records of each individual marksman and sharpshooter.

RHODE ISLAND.—On March 22 the 1st Battalion of Infantry was inspected at Infantry Hall, Providence, before a large audience. The troops made a handsome appearance, and performed the several evolutions of drill in a highly creditable manner. The manual of arms was also very well executed. Adjt.-Gen. E. Dyer, Jr., took the review, and expressed himself completely satisfied with the appearance of the troops and the condition of the State property. The inspection was followed by a dress parade and company drill, and during the latter Co. O performed its manoeuvres in the most efficient manner. The Governor's staff and a large number of prominent officers both of Rhode Island and Massachusetts were present. A subscription banquet closed the exercises, with any amount of speech making and festivities.

Co. B, 1st Battalion of Cavalry, Providence, had the Roxbury Horse Guards of Massachusetts as their guests on March 21, and entertained them in a handsome manner at their armory.

G. O. No. 3, A. G. O., March 16, appoints Hunter C. White, of Providence, Asst. Adjt.-General on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, with rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

THREE or four of the forts in the neighborhood of Gosport are to be put at the disposal of the commanding officers of English Volunteers on the occasion of the Easter Monday Review. In a recent speech, the Prince of Wales said: "A great stimulus has been given to the volunteers by the opportunities they have had in taking part in manoeuvres, reviews, and sham fights, and of being frequently brigaded with the regular forces. I know that there is nothing that they like better, and for themselves and for the regular army and the militia it is most desirable that this should continue to be the case."



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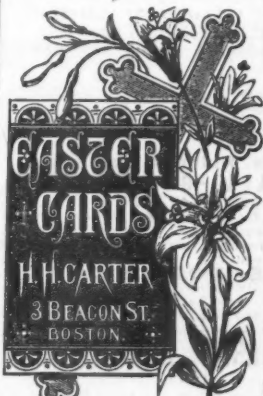
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The reduction of the British garrison at Halifax, N. S., to one battalion, is not to be carried out.

RETRENCHMENT is making itself felt in many forms in Russia. The latest is an order directing the correspondence of the army generally to be conducted on half-sheets of foolscap, doubled across, instead of on whole sheets, saving many thousand roubles, since the

official correspondence exceeds forty-four million documents per annum.

The Russian Admiralty has decided against renewing, at a cost of half a million roubles, the decayed boilers of the circular ironclad *Vice-Admiral Popoff*, as originally intended. The *Popoffka*, in consequence, will be relegated to harbor service, and, in all probability, will be employed as a floating battery for artillery practice at Sebastopol.

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#### DIED.

FRENCH.—At Leavenworth, Kansas, March 27, 1883, Captain THOMAS H. FRENCH, U. S. Army, retired.

MACOMBER.—On the morning of the 27th of February, 1883, of pneumonia, at his own home in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, J. B. MACOMBER, aged 81 years, six months, and 5 days. Mr. Macomber was the father of the Rev. J. H. Macomber, Post Chaplain U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Custer, M. T.

MITCHELL.—At Fort Grant, Arizona, March 26, 1883, Chaplain ANDREW D. MITCHELL, U. S. Army.

MYER.—At Chicago, Ill., March 29, 1883, Mr. HENRY B. MYER, father of the late General A. J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

SCOTT.—At Washington, D. C., March 23, 1883, Rear Admiral GUSTAVUS HALL SCOTT, U. S. N., retired.

SPOTTS.—At Stanley, Falkland Islands, March 9, 1883, Rear Admiral JAMES H. SPOTTS, U. S. N.

YOUNG.—At Louisville, Ky., March 29, in the 26th year of his age, EMILY HAWSON, wife of Lieut. Geo. S. Young, U. S. A., and eldest daughter of Wm. L. and Anna V. Wright. Interment at Cincinnati, O.

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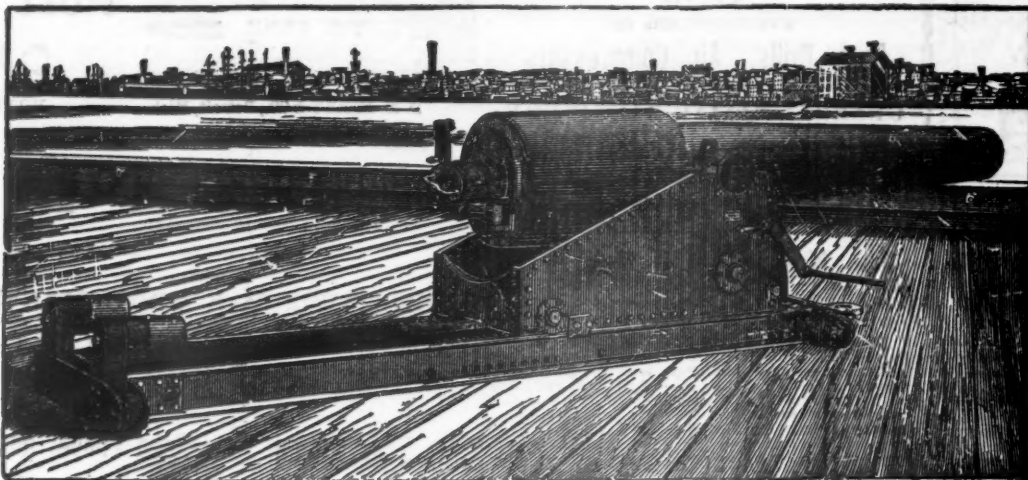
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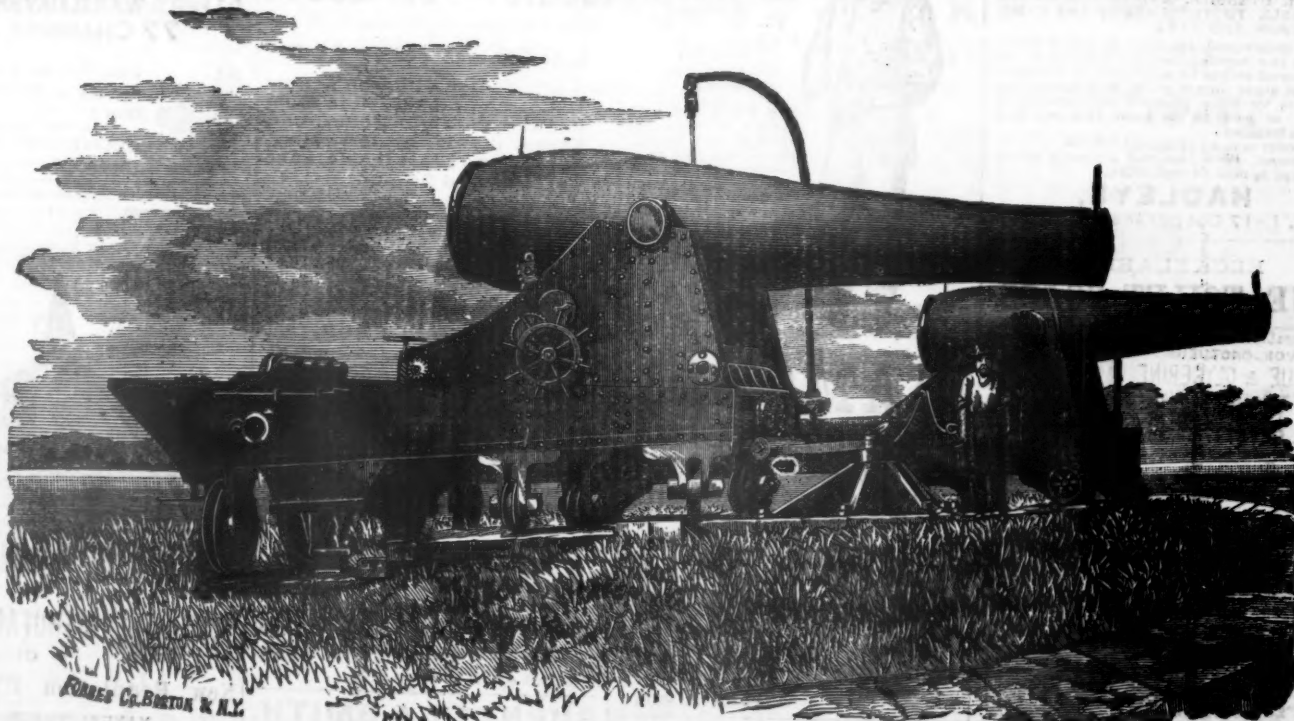
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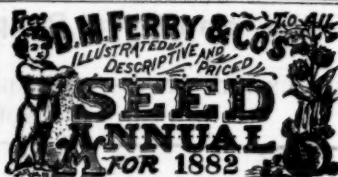
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